The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JANUARY 28, 1909. NO 4.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Coleman Named for President of Council.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers was held in the Town Hall last Friday night. The attendance was unusually large, as there were 340 votes cast.

County Chairman James H. Mercer called the caucus to order, and he was then upon motion made permanent chairman. Prof. J. H. Dennis and Christian A. Small were named as secretaries.

Mr. Mercer then declared the nominations open for the office of President of town Council. Fred Ikeler placed James H. Coleman's name before the caucus. He said he desired to name a man who had served his town faithfully and well, a man who was not seeking the nomination and who, if he followed his own inclinations, would not accept it. The name was received with cheers, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

On motion of J. S. McBride the chairman appointed a committee, consisting of John R. Townsend, Jas. H. Mercer, Gerald Gross, C. E. Welliver, Dr. Altmiller, and H. B. Sharples, to notify Mr. Coleman of his unanimous nomination and request him to accept it.

Harry Stees made a motion which was carried that in cases where more than one person was nominated for an office all the names be placed on one ballot. Chairman Mercer then said he was ready to receive nominations for members of Council.

The names of Harry Rulon. Wellington Kashner and Arthur B. Naylor were rapidly presented. There being no others they were nominated by acclamation.

For School Director, Fred Ikeler whose term ends, was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself.

For tax collector there was a contest between L. M. Sleppy and F. D. Dentler. The vote was as follows: Sleppy 202, Dentler 138.

For the office of Justice of the Peace John G. Harman in a neat speech in which he eulogized Clem R. Weiss for the able and honest manner in which he had performed the duties of the office during his present term placed him in nomination for re-election.

Geo. W. Sterner was also nominated, and the vote stood, Weiss, 152, Sterner, 147.

On motion of F. J. Steiber the permanent organization was empowered to fill any vacancy which might arise on the ticket nominated.

The voters of the different election districts then went to different corners of the room to make their district nominations.

The result is as follows:

First ward—Judge of election, C. C. Furman; inspector of election, Grier Quick; registry assesser, W. W. Barrett.

Second Ward—Judge of election, George Belig won over Charles Welliver by a vote of 25 to 16; inspector, Nicholas Hofer, registry assessor, Benjamin Burrows won over Brady Belig by a vote of 27 to 6.

Third Ward—Judge of election, Charles Gilmore; inspector, Peter H. Freeze; registry assessor, D. F. Weiss.

Fourth Ward—Judge of election, John Fry; inspector, Henry Knorr; registry assessor, Roy Girton.

George W. Sterner has filed nomination papers for the office of Justice of the Peace in Bloomsburg. He was defeated for the nomination at the Democratic caucus by C. R. Weiss by a vote of 152 to 147.

THE LICENSE CASES.

On Saturday morning the Court made known the decision in the several liquor license cases that were held over.

These were granted:

Wm. A. Linden, Front and La-Salle streets, hotel, West Berwick.

Hudson O. Kline, restaurant, West Berwick.

Henry Schlanger, West Berwick.

Sue A. Gruver, hotel, Espy.

W. H. Snyder, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Frank Remley, wholesaler, Bloomsburg.

Those refused were:

Jacob Keiper, hotel, West Berwick.

Stephen Fedorff, hotel, West Berwick.

Joseph Samley, hotel, West Berwick.

C. Peters, hotel, West Berwick.

John Pavolowski restaurant, Briar Creek.

Judge Evans declined to concur in granting a license to Hudson O. Kline, declaring there was no need for a restaurant license at that place.

The Exchange hotel at Bloomsburg has always been licensed, the change in proprietors being from father to son.

Charles L. Sands, who last Monday presented a petition to have the license of his step-son, Robert Hunsinger, revoked, presented a petition seeking to have his former petition set aside stating he wasn't able to substantiate the charges he had made. The Court remarked that evidently the family had soon settled their scrap. The license was granted.

In the matter of the application of Patrick O'Reilly, of Centralia, the license was held up, there being a case pending against him for violation of the liquor laws.

COURT BUSINESS.

The following business was before the court on Saturday:

In the suit in equity of Susan Bilesky vs. Edward Fertile, upon a petition presented by John G. Harman, Esq., the time for the filing of the answer by the defendant was continued until first Monday in March.

In the matter of the public road in Catawissa township near D. H. Fetterolf's the exceptions to the report of the viewers were withdrawn and the report allowed to be confirmed absolutely with certain conditions.

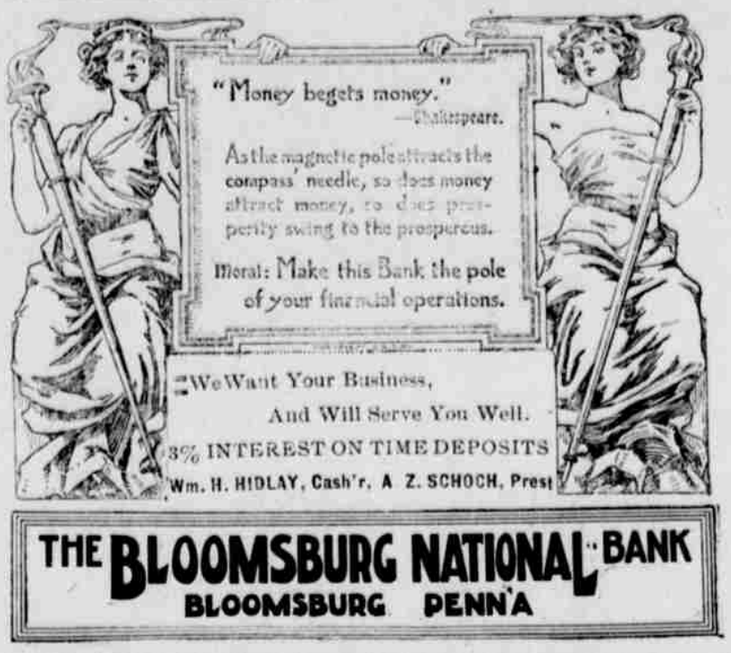
In the matter of the estate of Charles Clewell, late of Catawissa deceased, upon petition Lydia Clewell was appointed guardian of Bessie and Charles Clewell, minor children of the decedent. Bond to be filed in the sum of $600 to be approved by the Court. Upon petition the said guardian was given permission to sell at private sale the interest of the said children in certain real estate situate in the Boe ough of Catawissa. Bond to b-given in the sum of $600 to be approved by the Court.

AGED MAN DEAD.

John Groh, aged 90 years, died at his home in Espy last Saturday. He had not been ill, and his death was sudden.

He was engaged in boating on the canal for many years. He was born in Espy, and spent most of his life there. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Parvin T. and William P., of Berwick; Walton R. and Mrs. H. C. Waples, of Espy.

The funeral took place on Tuesday.


"Money begets money."
—Shakespeare.
As the magnetic pole attracts the compass' needle, so does money attract money, so does prosperity swing to the prosperous.
Moral: Make this Bank the pole of your financial operations.
We Want Your Business,
And Will Serve You Well.
3% INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
Wm. H. HIDLAY, Cash'r. A. Z. SCHOCH, Pres't
THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

REV. A. A. MARPLE.

A Former Rector of St. Paul's Church.

Information was received here on Monday by relatives, that the Rev. Abel Augustus Marple died at his home in Norristown, Pa., on Saturday last at midnight, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Mr. Marple was the Rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Bloomsburg, from about June 1846, to some time in 1848. He was the Rector of the Church at Wellsboro, Pa., for some years, and of St. Luke's Church, Scranton. It was during his incumbency there that the present handsome stone structure was erected.

After many years of active and useful service there, he resigned, and accepted the Rectorship of Old Swedes' Church at Bridgeport, Pa., where he remained until advancing years and failing health compelled him to relinquish active work, and for the past few years he had lived a retired life.

During his active days he was one of the most prominent and best known clergymen in the diocese, and as we recollect, was for some time President of the Standing Committee.

He married Miss Harriet N. daughter of the late William McKelvy, of Bloomsburg, by whom he is survived, and by the following children: Miss Mary, at home; William, Superintendent of the Water Works at Scranton; Mrs. Wills, of Norristown, and Charles, a lawyer, in Manila, Phillipine Islands. One son, Clark, is buried in Rosemont Cemetery.

The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE COUNTY REVENUES.

An examination of the balances due the county on tax duplicates, made the commissioners shows a large amount uncollected. On the 1906 and 1907 duplicates there is $5200 still standing.

The districts from which this money is due is as follows:

Bloomsburg, 1906, $721; 1907, $2.364.96; Centralia, 1906, $179.29; 1907, $266.96; Fishing Creek, 1906, $47; 1907, $200; Jackson, 1906, $185; 1907, $222.86; Berwick, 1907, $238; Catawissa, 1907, $273.39; Center, 1907, $12.89; Main, 1907, $367.40; West Berwick, 1907, $91.09; total, $5200.60.

There is also a considerable sum due on the 1908 duplicates, but it is expected that a great deal of this will be collected within the next two months.

MAGEE FOR COUNCIL.

James Magee has decided not to run for President of Council, but will be a candidate for Member. He has been elected several times, always by a large vote, and will, no doubt, succeed again. He has been a valuable member, and if he and C. W. Runyon, who is also an independent candidate, are returned, it is quite certain that the majority of the council will not be composed of men who can be controlled by any one man, or by any set of men, for their own purposes.

O. B. Ammerman, proprietor of The Republican, has purchased the E. C. Reynolds property on East street, and will move his family from Jamison City to Bloomsburg

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder Frank W. Miller:

John H. Lewis and wife to E. H. Myerly for 112 acres and 63 perches of land situate in Hemlock township.

W. W. Black, sheriff, to A. E. Fetterman for a lot of ground in the village of Montana.

A. E. Fetterman and wife to Miles E. Kostenbauder for a lot of ground in Aristes.

F. L. Regan and wife to Mary A. Lauchner for 58 acres and 2 perches of land situate in Briarcreek township.

A. C. and F. Co. to trustees of Calvary M. E. church for a house and lot of ground on Orange street in West Berwick.

Trustees of Calvary M. E. church to Calvary M. E. church of West Berwick for two lots of ground in said borough upon one of which is erected the church, and upon the other a two-story frame dwelling house.

G. B. Appleman and wife to J. E. Utt for house and lot of ground in Rohrsburg.

Rosemont Cemetery Co. to T. C. Fisher for a lot of ground in said cemetery.

Aaron Hess Estate to A. J. Hess for the undivided interest of the parties of the first part to 30 acres of land situate in Fishingcreek township.

Charles Reichart and wife to W. P. Zehner for 10 acres and 155 perches of land situate in Main township.

Isaiah Levan and wife to W. P. Zehner for 59 acres of land situate in Main township.

Charles Reichart to W. P. Zehner for 93½ acres of land situate in Main and Miffiin townships.

CHARLES A. CONNER.

Charles A. Conner died at his home on Fifth street Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. He had been ill but a few days, and his death was unexpected.

He was born at Central in 1859, and engaged in farming until about six years ago when he moved to Bloomsburg, and sold farming implements, and later was sales agent for wind mills.

Surviving him are his widow and two sons, Floyd, of Wilkes-Barre, and Creasy, of town; also by the following brothers and sisters: C. E. Conner, of Mount Clair, N. J., A. W. Conner, of Berwick; Mrs. W. H. Kirkendall, of Centre township; Mrs. A. M. Musgrave, of Scranton; Miss Cora A. Conner, of Centre, and Mrs. E. H. Stahl, of Scranton.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

CHOIR DINED AT DANVILLE.

At the invitation of Mrs. Geo. S. Robbins, the choir of St. Paul's Church took a sleigh ride to Danville on Saturday afternoon. It required two large side seat sleighs of Faus' livery to haul the party.

At Danville an excellent dinner was served at the Montour House.

On their return home, about 10:30 o'clock, they drove up to their hostess' residence on Normal Hill, and after singing two hymns, gave three cheers for Mrs. Robbins.

Eighteen persons were received into the Methodist Church on probation on Sunday morning.

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Chesterfield

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SILK LINED.

The kind of a Coat that is always used, and always stylish.

We Have That

Kind of a Coat

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$20.00.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

Three Modes of the Latest Designs—Blue Cloth With Striped Silk Gown Delightful for Semi-formal Wear—A Striped Zephyr and the Latest Tailored Coat.

This effective gown, combining simplicity and the chic can be carried out at moderate cost and is delightful for semi-formal wear. It is built of Copenhagen blue face cloth, trimmed with blue and white striped chiffon taffetas.

The sleeves are cut in one with the bodice, which blouses slightly and is given a broad shoulder effect by having tucks run from the shoulder seams down to the girdle. The sleeves are elbow length, slit at the top and trimmed with buttons. There are cuffs of the striped silk and under sleeves of tucked grass linen and embroidered batiste insertion.

A yoke of the same trimming as the undersleeves is set into the cut out neck, the front deepening into a Dutch yoke, with outlines of silk.

Completing the costume is a hat

BLUE CLOTH WITH STRIPED SILK.

of dark blue straw of fine quality. This is trimmed with bands of satin, folded gracefully about the crown and pierced at the front with two immense pearl buttons. At the side are shaded blue ostrich feathers, unfurled.

The newest tailored coats are beginning to take on the lines predicted for fall costumes, are taking the lines of the skirts with which they are worn, being long and scant as a result. Indeed some of the latest models are so scant that they are

THE LATEST TAILORED COAT.

slashed either at the back or sides for every comfort.

They are very elegant in the face cloths which are returning to favor. A striking model in natural color cloth is illustrated. Nothing could be plainer and closer than the skirt, but its lines are all symmetry and grace. The only trimmings are a few pendants about the bottom in black silk and large buttons sewn along the edge of the side seams.

The coat is devoid of any definite waistline, though close-fitting. It does not meet at the front, and is so cut out that a separate vest can be added whenever desired. The sleeves, cut in one with the back and front opened on the top and trimmed in the same way.

The stunning hat worn with the coat is trimmed with black satin and wings, being in natural color mohair braid.

A chance for using an inexpensive material to excellent advantage is offered in this excellent model for a young girl. The zephyr with diagonal stripes is one of the latest materials and although soft and sheer, is made of light wool. Very narrow imitation Cluny insertion is principally used to decorate the design pictured, the skirt having bands of the trimming about the waistline and again at the bottom at the head of a plain stitching of bias silk.

The blouse is one of the new seamless models, with the sleeve cut in one, and is trimmed in the same way as the skirt with the Cluny

A STRIPED ZEPHYR, SIMPLY MADE.

bands. A square neck is filled in with a soft guimpe of white batiste and the elbow sleeves have cuffs of wider lace.

The belt is made of silk to match the hem on the skirt, being fastened at the side with a soft bow. The ends are heavily fringed.

Little dresses like this are quite pretty without linings, but when mounted over thin china silk slips in delicate colors their beauty is greatly enhanced. For youthful gowns the finer stripes are used, tucks and plaits being omitted from the decorative schemes approved by the leading dressmakers.

Society Woman at Table.

Society women break down, all too often, because they eat too little at one time and too much at another. Strangely enough, the very woman whose time theoretically is at her disposal, because of her wealth, cannot always control the order of her repasts. The French breakkfast idea is largely responsible for loss of health on the part of many a woman of fashion. Instead of taking a good American breakfast and so fortifying herself with a roll and coffee or chocolate, with perhaps a little fruit on the side. Another trouble with the society woman of to-day is that she has forgotten the art of a generation ago, which was to shift social problems to the shoulders of her secretary. She worries as much over the affairs of the set as does her husband over the turn of the market. It should be her study to leave her social bothers outside her boudoir. She should not take society too seriously. And she should eat enough at all times, instead of having her meals alternate between feast and famine. With the business woman it is different. She, too, should eat sensibly, but not too much. She should drink plenty of milk, take tea, coffee and good chocolate in moderation, and always have plenty of fresh fruit. A light luncheon is better than a heavy one for her, for it must be remembered that the working woman has to go straight back to her work after her meal and has no time for exercise, wherefore a heavy repast is a severe tax upon her digestion.

SOME PUDDING RECIPES.

Puddings have become so varied in style, taste and composition until now it is difficult to tell just what the name pudding signifies unless the kind of pudding is specified. Here are a few of the many popular pudding recipes, old and new.

Light Pudding—Scald four cupfuls of milk. Add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and six level tablespoonsful of corn starch, made smooth in a little cold milk. Cook ten minutes, and add the yolks of three eggs beaten well. Butter a pudding dish, dredge with sugar, turn in the pudding and cover with a meringue made of the whites of four eggs beaten stiff and one-half of a cupful of powdered sugar. Set in the oven to brown. Cool before serving.

A Hint for Flower-Lovers.

To preserve a boquet of flowers sprinkle it lightly with fresh water, then place it in a vase containing soap-suds. The chemical properties nourish the life and keep the flowers bright. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and place the stems in fresh water for a few minutes; then after sprinkling the flowers again with clear water, replace the boquet in the suds. The flowers will keep as fresh as when first gathered, especialy when the suds are changed every third day. By this method I have kept flowers fresh, fragrant and beautiful for over a week. Try it and you will be delighted.

Eating Between Meals.

This, for children, is a sure way of acquiring dyspepsia. Wholesome meals, at regular hours, obviate the need of anything at other times.

JAP WOMEN'S IDEA

AMERICANS ARE ACCUSED OF THE HABIT OF DISCONTENT.

When a Woman Is Well Cared For In General She Feels More Keenly a Little Neglect on Occasions.

By Baroness Goto, of Japan.

In American homes the mistress apparently receives the first consideration. Therefore one would think that American women are very happy. But in reality they are, it seems to me, in a rather unhappy, discontented condition. If one takes delicious food all the time one does not appreciate it, and, in the same way, when a woman is cared for cannot appreciate it as she ought, and feels constantly discontented with her lot. When a woman is very well taken care of in general she feels keenly even a little neglect. This comment seems justified by the fact that in America, where women receive first consideration, there are more cases of divorce than anywhere else in the world.

It is easy to theorize about domestic life, but in reality domestic life is a very complicated matter, and one requiring great care and judgment. From nature, or habit, man opposes the suggestion of woman. Accordingly, in order to bring a man to any desired point of view, a woman must have the tact not to express herself too openly. So, also, it is not well to scold and criticise too much, for this makes children scorn and contradict their mothers. A mother must acquaint herself widely with the world and with the dispositions and individualities of to their highest usefulness.

Domestic wellbeing is entirely in the power of the wife. If one man is strong enough to bend the will of the ruler, the country is safe—so runs the old Chinese saying; in like manner in the home the wife takes the place of that one man.

It is different with those women whose responsibility reaches beyond the home, but with those who are only wives and mothers the ideal is to shield themselves behind the husband's name and not be known before the world. If a girl marries with this ideal her home will always be in peace. It is instinctive for a good wife and wise mother not to wish to be known publicly.

Comenting upon the above the editor of a paper of Tokio, says.

"In proportion to the fame of Baron Goto the name of Baroness Goto is not well known to the world. Baroness Goto does not seek publicity; on the contrary, she carefully keeps her seclusion as housewife and mother. That which is especially remarkable in her character is her total lack of vanity and her paramount ideal of duty as wife and responsibility as mother.

"Baron Shinpei Goto, who has afforded to his wife the widest opportunities of culture and travel is one of the leading men in Japan's national life to-day. Since the Russo-Japanese War he has held the important position of president of the Manchurian Railway system, and has now been placed at the head of the railway and postal systems of Japan under the new Katsura ministry."

Pretend They Are Popular.

It being a holiday the blundering man made calls with his wife. The first place they went the hostess said: "Julia is engaged."

"Is she, indeed?" said the man's wife radiantly. "Which one did she finally accept?"

The next place they were informed that Margaret was engaged, and again the man's wife beamed sympathetically and murmured?" "Is she, indeed? Which one did she accept?" At the third place it was the news of Bessie's engagement that was broken to them. As before, the man's wife put the question: "Which one did she finally take?" On their way home the man said: "Why did you ask 'which one' every time a new engagement was sprung on us? Are those girls so attractive that men were falling over each other in the scramble to get them for their wives?" "Not at all," said his wife. "I don't uppose either of them ever had but one offer, and it is a wonder she got that. I shouldn't be surprised if the men back out even now before the wedding day. But you see, dear, I had to be diplomatic. Those people can do me many favors. The surest way to make myself solid with them is to pretend to think their girls so popular that every man in town was crazy to marry them." "With my opportunities downtown," groaned the man, "if I had your genius we'd be millionaires inside of six months."

Laying Linoleum.

In laying linoleum on the floor of a room, care should be taken to eliminate as much tacking as possible. Around edges of room it should be cut so as not to touch, that it may have room in which to spread. Constant treading upon it has a tendency to spread it and if it has no room it will bulge out in spots in the middle of the room.

Pear Dumplings.

Pears make quite as good dumplings as apples, when covered with a biscuit crust and baked, or they may be served as fritters by being dipped in butter and fried in deep fat.

ALEXANDRIA AT HOME.

Simply Everyday Life of the Queen of England—A Great Letter Writer.

Few people can realize the comparative simplicity of the everyday life of Queen Alexandria, especially when in Scotland or at Sandringham. While in Norfolk the Queen spends much of her time in the open air, walking, driving and doing short expeditions in her motor car.

After breakfast she and one or more of the several ladies who may be staying in the house make an expedition to kennels, stables and poultry yard to feed and interview the favorite dogs, horses and poultry of the establishment. In the afternoon a drive is arranged, and the evenings pass cheerily with music, cards and conversation. Dinner at Sandringham is always at 8:45.

It may be mentioned that the royal servants' liveries have a quaint, old world appearance and are different in cut to those seen elsewhere. The coats are scarlet, made in the swallowtail style, with dark blue waistcoats edged by narow gold braid. The men wear no collars, but have gold stocks; and white satin breeches and white silk stockings complete their stately costume. All the royal men servants are over six feet in height.

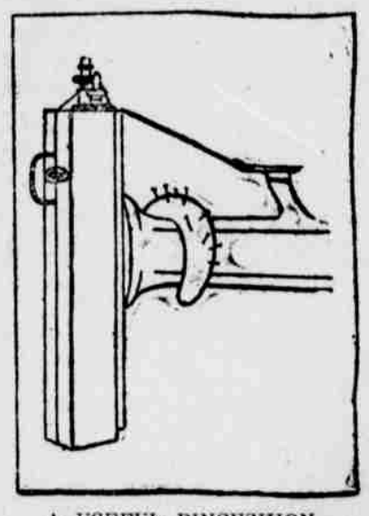
The Queen is an indefatigable letter writer. She has been known to write as many as forty letters in one day with her own hand; and Miss Knollys, her lady in waiting, often would get through a hundred, all written under the Queen's personal supervision. Queen Alexandria's note paper is cream colored and rather rough, with the royal crown and address in dark blue and of the simplest design.

During the shooting season the Queen sends a great deal of game to her own particular friends, and the hampers are labelled "With the Queen's compliments." At Christmas time she often presents her intimates with a signed photograph of herself in a silver frame. Queen Alexandria is a keen photographer and has transferred some of her photographs onto china.

A USEFUL PINCUSHION.

Fastens on Sewing Machine and Is at Hand When Needed.

At first glance the pincushion invented by a Tennessee man does not appear to be a very important addition to the thousands of labor and time saving devices, but second thought will show that it has its uses



A USEFUL PINCUSHION.

and that they are not so insignificant after all. It is a horseshoe-shaped affair, with a bowed, clamping spring arranged inside, and it fastens on the arm of a sewing machine whenever it is needed. The operator can thus have a cushion full of pins right at her hand, where she can get them without stopping the machine or delaying her work for an instant. Only a woman who does a great deal of sewing can appreciate the time and trouble that will be saved by this little device.—Wash. Star.

Love's Laws.

He loves best whose love lasts.
There's no fool like a bald fool.
One good kiss deserves another.
Kisses speak louder than words.
Proposals make cowards of us all.
The woman who deliberates is won.
Where there's a will there's a wedding.
A fool and his money are soon married.
A little debutante is a dangerous thing.
Be sure you're right, then lose your head.
'Tis love that makes the man come 'round.
A ring on the hand is worth two at the door.
The longest way 'round is the sweetest way home.
People who live in a glass house shouldn't hold hands.
—Carolyn Wells, in Hampton's Broadway Magazine.

That Stitch in Time.

Remember the truth of the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," and mend any worn places or torn parts in all garments before sending them to the laundry, and the time added to the life of the garments will more than repay you. What is only a small hole in a garment before it is sent to the laundry oftentimes will be a fair-sized rent when it returns.

A Use for the Dish Mop.

The best thing to clean a gas or gasoline stove is a string dish-mop. It is effective and saves your fingers and finger nails.

900 DROPS

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

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A Valuable Agent.

The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, chronic coughs, bronchial and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Out of the Fire

By JOSEPHINE R. MARTIN.

Day after day the forest fires had crept nearer and nearer the little clearing where Bunt Doble's cabin stood, away back toward Cat Mountain. The sky was lit each night by the sickening glare, the air was full of smoke, and terrified and strange birds flew wildly about.

Sometimes the smoke stifled them, then as the wind shifted, for a little while they breathed easier, but still the great army of flames marched steadily onward, while overhead blazed a relentless sun in a cloudless sky, with no promise of rain to end the dreadful destruction.

"Pears like we ain't goin' ter hev no more rain. I guess it's the end of all things a comin' slowly," remarked Bunt Doble, and Lora wearily assented. To Lora it did not seem to matter much; she looked out on life with beautiful, tired eyes. Forced into an early and unwilling marriage with Bunt Doble, by her French Canadian father (who owed Bunt money, and thought that was the best way of paying his debt), she rebelled against fate with all the strength of her beautiful young womanhood. She hated the little clearing, thick set with tangled shrubbery; she hated the thick forest, and the mountains farther away that seemed to shut out all that was great and good in the big world beyond; she hated more than all Bunt Doble, gaunt and gray, with an ugly leer in his green eyes, and a fierce set of his lean jaw; and sometimes she even hated herself, her own beautiful face and perfectly formed womanhood.

Bunt Doble, outlaw, and the terror of all game wardens the country through, was certainly no fit mate for the beautiful wild creature who was bound to him for life; and Lora was afraid of him, so afraid that she pailed before the leer in his eyes and the firm set of his hateful mouth.

All this day they had fought the fire, with their few bits of household goods packed in readiness for flight, but at night the wind had shifted and the gentle patter of rain on the leaves brought the belief that the worst was over. Bunt wearied beyond endurance drank deeply, and threw himself down in stupid sleep, but Lora crept out to the edge of the clearing to cool her hot face in the water of the brook. As she plunged her wrists deep in the coolness, a whisper startled her, and a dark, handsome face peered out of the bushes. "It's only Peter, Lora," he whispered. Pete Carson, the young guide, who had loved Lora long and hopelessly and Lora loved him, too, but would not acknowledge it, for was she not bound to Bunt?

"I only wanted to make sure you was all right, Lora; that brute will kill you yet, and I'm always fearful. I wish I could take you away, Lora." Pete's voice was full of feeling.

"Don't, Pete," she half sobbed, "I'm his wife, you know, and I'd ought not be here talking with you, but, oh, Pete, I wish I could die." She sobbed softly and Pete watched her, his face full of misery.

"If you want me, Lora, I'll be near," he said gently. "You can call; I'm never far away; I guess the worst is over, but come to me if you want me. I must go," and with a reassuring grasp of her hand he went silently away. It was after midnight when Lora awoke with the sensation of smothering. She sprang up and rushed out of the cabin, fighting her way through the smoke; the wind had shifted again and the fire was creeping up closer, the cracking of the boughs sounded like the firing of musketry, the heat was unbearable, the smoke stifling, there was no time to lose, already the brands, glowing red, were falling in to the clearing.

Lora rushed back to the cabin, "Bunk," she cried, "wake up, the fire is upon us, but Bunk deep in drunken slumber was not so easily aroused. A feeling of frenzy arose in her heart, "Lie there," she cried. "Lie there and burn; it'll be the best night's work the fire has yet done." Hastily snatching a few things she rushed out and plunged into the thicket toward the road leading to Pete's cabin. But even as she flew onward, remorse flew more quickly and overtook her; with a groan she stopped and wrung her hands. "I can't do it," she moaned. "I know he's a brute, but I'd feel like a murderess. I must not leave him so."

Back through the underbrush she plunged again, her eyes smoke blinded; the trees were falling everywhere with crash and roar, while overhead the stars shone mockingly in the clear rainless sky.

Lora had almost reached the clearing when she stumbled over the body of a man. "Get up, Bunt," she cried, realizing he was overcome by heat and smoke. "Get up or you'll burn. I'll help you." She helped him struggle to his feet, her eyes so blinded she could not open them; roused by her words the man staggered blindly on, dragging on her helplessly; but fear gave her strength and half leading, half dragging him she plunged on until they reached the river, then summoning all her courage she half carried him in her strong arms across the foot log, and dropping her burden sank beside him. Dipping her hands in the cool water she bathed her smoke blinded eyes until the smarting ceased, and then in the darkness she filled her hands with water and dashed it into the face of the unconscious man. "I've saved you, God help me," she murmured.

The dash of cold water aroused the man and he staggered to his feet, and as the glare of the fire fell upon his face Lora gave a startled cry, for it was not Bunt who stood before her, but Pete, brave, handsome Pete, who had started to save her and had been overcome in the clearing.

"Oh, Pete, Pete!" she cried. "He's back there in the cabin! I thought you were him, and I tried to save him. Oh, Pete, what can we do?" Pete lifted the terrified girl to her feet, the realization of what she had done sweeping over him. Suffering as she had from the brutality of that man, she had risked her life to save his so worthless.

"Lora, you are an angel," he said reverently. "God knows you did your best to save him, and he knows, too, that you have borne your burden long enough. See, it is too late to go back now," and even as he spoke a great tree blazing fiery red fell across the little cabin, blotting out the worthless life within. Praying softly, Lora covered her eyes from the dreadful sight, and then Pete's arm was about her, and he drew her hands gently down and turned her face toward him. "Lora, you are his wife no longer. I have waited long; will you come to me now?"

Lora gave him her lips for her answer, and regardless of the destruction sweeping down upon them, Pete gathered her in his arms and kissed not only her lips, but her eyes and face and dusky hair as well, and then with his strong arm about her, they turned their backs on the scene of death and desolation, and plunged down the trail leading them away from the forest which had held for them little besides misery and sorrow, out into God's country, under the silent stars, leaving the old life behind them and going forward into the new, a better and cleaner life, purified by fire.—Boston Post.

Rain Poor Substitute for Irrigation.

Irrigation is better than rain, infinitely better. That also sounds like a paradox, but instead it is almost a truism. What is better—to give a plant just as much and no more water than it needs and just when it needs it; or to parch it or drown it according to the whim of the clouds? The rain falls upon the just and upon the unjust alike; upon your strawberries that cry for it and upon your sugar-beets that want uninterrupted sunshine. Rain is all right in its place, but it is a very poor substitute for irrigation. Otherwise why would the lawns of our cities be sprinkled or irrigated, instead of leaving them to the tender mercy of the clouds? No. Arid lands are more fertile than ordinary lands, and irrigation is better than rain.

A Bridge of Coffins.

When the British forces were marching to Pekin in 1860, after the capture of the Taku forts, one of the rivers became so swollen with the heavy rains that it was rendered almost impassable. While in this quandary a bright idea suddenly struck one of our officers. Being well aware that the Chinese generally order their coffins years in advance and keep them on the premises and also that they are perfectly air tight, he consulted with his brother officers, with the result that orders were given to search all the houses of the village and collect every coffin. With the aid of a few empty casks the soldiers constructed a pontoon bridge of coffins sufficiently strong to bear the artillery, and the river was thus passed in safety.

A Spiritual Carrot.

The lay preacher has his rewards, but he has also many discouragements. A veteran brother once, at a conference of lay preachers, gave them some cheer. He said: "When I was a lad I used to drive a donkey-cart. Sometimes the donkey would not go, but I tied a carrot on the end of my whip and dangled it in front of his nose, and then he went. My brothers, let me dangle a spiritual carrot before you—'Be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not.'"

Where Great Writer Lived.

Craigenputtock, where Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" was written, has just been the scene of a notable wedding. The bride was Miss Mary Carlyle of Craigenputtock, a grand-niece of Thomas Carlyle, and the bridegroom James Carlyle, a farmer of Pingle, Dumfriesshire, a son of Thos. Carlyle's favorite nephew. Pingle is about four miles from Ecclefechan, Carlyle's birthplace, and this village is the original of the Entuphl of "Sarto Resartus."

Window Glass at Pompeii.

Recent discoveries in the ruins of Pompeii prove that the ancient Romans used window glass; but for centuries houses in England were without window glass, the place of which was frequently supplied with waxed linen or oiled paper. At the end of the eighteenth century there were men living whose occupation it was to paste oiled paper into window-sashes.

An Awkward Fix.

"What! You say that old Doemall, the merchant, has gone blind? Here's a pretty how d'ye do—I've got a bill on the man which is made out 'payable at sight'"

ONE WOMAN'S PROFIT

MAKES ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PER CENT. ON FOWLS.

The Example of Mrs. Rufus Hitchcock Who Lives Near the Village of Damariscotta, is Worth Emulating.

Near the little village of Damariscotta, Maine, lives Mrs. Rufus Hitchcock, who finds both pleasure and profit in raising fowls. Her husband, while he runs a small dairy, willingly admits that his wife makes more money than he does.

Many women feel that when they have performed their household duties they have neither the time nor strength left for outside work. Mrs. Hitchcock took up poultry raising in order to divert her mind and give her an excuse for being out of doors for an hour or so every day.

The poultry houses, two in number, are 51½ by 10½ feet and 41½ by 10½ feet each. While they are warmly built, there is nothing in the least fancy about them. There are no partitions in the houses, the fowls having the entire floor space free. The flock numbers 470. In the larger house 240 hens and 17 cocks are kept, while the smaller building 200 hens and 15 cocks.

Mrs. Hitchcock believes in mashes and feeds a warm mixture every day, in addition to this she uses oats and corn. The youngsters are started on a commercial chick food which is fed for the first month. Then comes the mash with cracked corn and rolled oats. All the hatching and rearing is done with incubators and brooders. The chicks are all hatched early and are allowed free range after the hay has been harvested in July.

Here, then, is a woman who, with a capital of about $600, is able to sell yearly eggs to the extent of about $950, while the hens sold fetch about $300, and the chicks marketed add about $110 more; and the total sales footin up to $1,350, while the average yearly feed bill amounts to about $550.

Poultry certainly pays this woman well; $810 on an investment of $600 is better than any mercantile business ever does, unless it is some "get-rich-quick scheme.—A. P. in the Country Poultry.

To Get Correct Lengths for Skirts.

After the skirt is properly finished and stitched and the band firmly put in place try it on. Now take a tape measure and pin it around the hips, tightly, so it will not slip, and an equal distance, at every point, from the waist line. Then carefully place pins at intervals, a few inches apart, all around the skirt, just below the measure. Before removing the skirt, ascertain the needed number of inches in length from the measure to the bottom of the skirt. Then, after removing the skirt, run a thread around in place of the pins, as they are liable to drop out.

Begin at the front, measuring with a tape measure from the line at the hips to the bottom of the skirt the required number of inches all around the same. For example, if the desired length of skirt when finished is thirty eight inches in front, and the measure is placed six inches from the waist line, the required line of measure from line at hips in to the bottom edge of the skirt would be thirty-two inches.

Then measure thirty-two inches or whatever number of inches is required, from the line at hips to the bottom of the skirt, placing pins at intervals all around. Now crease the goods where the pins have been placed, being careful to give the right curve; then baste the hem in place and try on the almost finished skirt. If this direction has been carefully followed you will scarcely have a change to make, and this method is so easy and so quick compared to the old way.

Parisian Horse Markets

The famous old horse market in the Boulevard de l'Hopital in Paris, where Rosa Bonheur used to plod about in man's attire with pencil and sketch book, has ceased to exist. No one who loves horses will regret it, for it represented the acme of equine discomfort. The new horse market, in the Rue Brancion, is a model of its kind. It comprises stables and sheds sufficient to shelter 800 horses.

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The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLEGES SHOULD MAKE MEN.

Rather Than Scholars, Therefore Football is Good, Says Chancellor McCormick.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Chancellor Samuel B. McCormick of the University of Pittsburg does not agree with Prof. Lord of Columbia University in his objections to football. In a letter in which he approves of the game he says:

The sport is manly, developing in the student qualities which make both for character and skill. It can be put to base uses and made to minister to unworthy passions but under the proper stimulous it can also be made to obtain the high well being of the student who engages in it and also to the highest well being of the whole student body.

It is athletics which fuses the various departments of the university into one living whole and begets a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty such as is not otherwise possible. It is a noble thing to bring the body and the mind together into fine form, and the thing which does it is good and is worthy of praise and encouragement everywhere.

The function of the college is to make men rather than to make scholars.

Saved by a Pet Cat.

Sellingsgrove, Pa.—To be saved by a pet cat from being ground under the wheels of a locomotive was the thrilling and unique experience of Mrs. Mary Longenderfer of Sunbury. At a crossing of the Reading railway her walk was interrupted by a freight train on the nearer of the double tracks, and when the string of cars had passed the woman stepped forward, and halted as she noticed a frantic pulling at the hem of her skirt. At that instant a "light" locomotive dashed past on the next track so close to the unmindful woman that the momentum felled her to the pavement. Then she looked back and saw her pet cat, with its teeth securely fastened in her skirt.

Postal Union.

Under the terms of a treaty concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, the object of which was to secure uniformity in the treatment of correspondence and the reduction of rates, etc., the provisions of which were carried into effect July 1, 1875, the whole of Europe, the United States, Egypt, British India and all the colonies of France were at the outset included in the Union, and many other colonies and countries have since joined it.

The Duke, an invalid, passes most of the time at his Scottish home here, Hamilton Palace, a great mansion that absorbs nearly all his income. He inherited the title from his cousin, the twelfth Duke, but the estates passed to the late Duke's daughter, now the Marchioness of Graham, who is one of the wealthiest women in England.

One difference betweeen Europe and heaven is that people who make their money in American can't go to heaven to spend it.

Twenty Years of Pleasure.

St. Michael's Church, Macclesfield, England, is noted for its beauty. In "The Manchester and Glaw Road" Charles G. Harper tells of a curious epitaph in the churchyard upon one Mary Broomfield, who died in 1755, aged eighty. It reads as follows:

"The chief concern of her life for the last 20 years was to order and provide or her funeral. Her greatest pleasure was to think and talk about it. She lived many years on a pension of 9d. a week, and yet saved five pounds, which at her request was laid out at her burial."

R. R. R. Accepts Tickets of 1869.

Pittsburg.—A railroad ticket issued in 1869 was tendered recently by a passenger on Train No. 4 from Pittsburg for the East. The ticket was issued by the Louisville & Lexington or Mexican Railroad Company, and read:

"Good for one first-class passage between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C."

It was so worn with age, however, that great difficulty was experienced in deciphering the full name of the railroad.

The conductor telegraphed to the superintendent of passenger transportation at Philadelphia for instructions and was advised to honor the ticket.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FEBRUARY JURORS.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at February term of court:

GRAND JURORS, MONDAY, FEB, 1 1909

Arthur Roberts, Montour.
Peter A. Shultz, Benton Twp.
Amos Harman, Berwick.
James Stackhouse, Pine.
Harrison Hess, Fishing Creek.
A. Brassinger, Coryngham.
Henry J. Edwards, Briarcreek.
Gotlieb Hartman, Greenwood.
M. B. Shultz, Stillwater.
Eli Schneidman, Scott.
John W. Bowman, Greenwood.
C. W. Jamison, Center.
Edward Dempsey, Centralia.
Bert Sweeney, West Berwick.
Rev. W. R. Whitney, Bloom.
C. S. Schmick, Catawissa.
Charles Lee, Scott.
March Hosler, Briarcreek.
B. F. Cadman, Millville.
Isaiah Holter, Bloom.
Josiah Berninger, Locust.
J. C. Christian, Millville.
J. H. White, Hemlock.
Clarence N. Yocum, Roaringcreek.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—First Week.

Jeremiah Mensch, Roaringcreek.
O. E. Evans, Berwick.
Hiram F. Bower, Centre.
William Davis, Cleveland.
Frank B. Fowler, Berwick.
R. L. Runyan, Bloom.
A. S. Wetzer, Conyngham.
D. N. Henry, Catawissa boro.
Wilson Artley, Franklin.
Nathan Rice, Beaver.
Ernest Keefer, Briarcreek.
Charles E. Buder, Franklin.
John H. Bastercheck, Mifflin.
William Foley, Berwick.
Jesse L. Runyon, Fishingcreek.
J. A. Miller, Conyngham.
Ezra Thomas, Greenwood.
John Cadman, Bloom.
Josiah Heacock, Millville.
Chas. Schaum, Centralia.
Eugene Sweeney, West Berwick.
Patrick McGuire, Conyngham.
H. C. Conner, Orangeville.
Enos Hartman, Greenwood.
William G. Fisher, Catawissa Boro.
Elroy Demott, Madison.
R. E. Hess, Sugarloaf.
Edward Yeager, Locust.
William Holdren, Madison.
O. J. Merrill, Greenwood.
F. L. Greenley, Pine.
Lloyd Leiby, Cleveland.
George H. Hirleman, Benton.
J. A. Walters, Benton Twp.
Henry Summers, Bloom.
Tilden Kline, Bloom.
H. A Peterman, Benton Twp.
W. D. Howell, Hemlock.
R. J. Greenley, Madison.
Albert Shives, Bloom.
Joseph Snyder, Cleveland.
Wm. Roberts, Stillwater.
Jacob J. Christian, Pine.
Jacob Carl, Cleveland.
H. E. Watts, Pine.
Clark Shuman, Main.
C. E. Hartman, Scott.
Calvin McCollum, Scott.

TRAVERSE JURORS, Second Week.

William C. Ludwig, Catawissa Twp.
Samuel Lee, Mt. Pleasant.
Myron Shuman, Centre.
J. Harman Bright, Greenwood.
R. A. Briggs, Bloom.
P. W. Zeigler, Scott.
E. R. Wilson, Benton Twp.
Charles Davis, Beaver.
W. C. Oliver, Roaring Creek.
Frank M. Mayor, Briar Creek.
R. A. Hicks, Bloom.
J. E. White, Scott.
Charles D. Andrews, Beaver.
Charlie Collins, Greenwood.
A. E. Parker, Madison.
Benjamin L. Faust, Bloom.
Harman B. Rote, Greenwood.
Frank O'Brien, West Berwick.
John Emory Eves, Millville.
Harry Stuart, Catawissa Boro.
Robert D. Young, Bloom.
John J. Kramer, Madison.
Sam. J. Seesholtz, Orange Twp.
Francis Albertson, Jackson.
George Murray, Catawissa Twp.
F. R. Smoyer, Mifflin.
John Fink, Locust.
G. W. Snyder, Pine.
D. S. Mensch, Cleveland.
D. S. Keller, Centralia.
Albert Brown, Center.
Thomas Watkins, Cleveland.
J. J. Axe, Madison.
J. S. Hagenbuch, Centre.
J. W. Snyder, Locust.
Atwood Ruckle, Montour.

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4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults	25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	25
12.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
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30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	25

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.[m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 56
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 06
Zaners	9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	†3 37	†7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	†3 40	†7 21	8 16
Laubachs	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†1010	†3 47	†7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 58	†7 22	12 05
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 54
Bloom. P & R	....	....	....	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 10

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Ely's Cream Balm
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Gives Relief at Once.

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HAY FEVER

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST.

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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1909.

How Much it Cost To Do Nothing.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer calls upon congress to "save the secret service," regardless of the president's "defiance of official propriety." This appeal represents the attitude of many newspapers which have been misled by Mr. Roosevelt's statements and believe that congress seriously crippled the police work of the national government when it restricted the activities of the treasury department's secret service to its lawful functions.

How many persons know that ... 20 secret service men were affected by the amendment which ... Roosevelt made so much fuss about, while the total appropriations made by congress last year for "secret service and service of that character" aggregate $7,214,593.35, an increase of $792,000 over the previous year?

How many persons know that congress gave him $250,000 to enforce the anti-trust law, besides $560,000 to pay such "miscellaneous expenses" as the attorney general should authorize?

How many persons know that congress gave him $1,150,000 to enforce the interstate commerce laws, an increase of $406,795 over the previous year?

How many persons know that congress gave him $3,000,000 to enforce the meat inspection laws, $1,000,000 to enforce the postal laws and $760,000 to enforce the pure food law?

How many persons know that congress gave him $115,000 to suppress counterfeiting; $125,000 to prevent violations of the internal revenue law; $200,000 to prevent frauds in the custom service, and $500,000 to enforce the Chinese exclusion act?

How many persons know that the aggregate amount appropriated last year "to be used in whole or in part to prevent frauds on or depredations upon the various branches of the public service, to protect public lands from fraudulent entries and to punish other violations of the law" is $23,588,170 an increase of $2,931,660?

How many persons know that during the last two years alone Mr. Roosevelt has had nearly $44,000,000 to prevent and punish violations of the law?

Mr. Roosevelt in his special message of Jan. 4 especially emphasized the important work done by the treasury secret service men in the detection of land frauds. Secretary Garfield told the house sub committee last year that the interior department no longer employed treasury secret service men to investigate land frauds, as their lack of knowledge rendered their investigations and reports practically worthless. Secretary Cortelyou's report showed that there had been no secret service details from the treasury department of the interior department for two years and that there had been only thirty-two details to all the other departments in that time.

The only issue between congress and the president was whether each department should employ its own investigators and detectives or whether the treasury secret service should be transformed into an irresponsible spy system. Yet Mr. Roosevelt who has had appropriations aggregating nearly $44,000,000 during the last two years to enable him to enforce the law and has not yet sent a single "malefactor of great wealth" to jail, sought to convince the country that a congress of crooks had deliberately paralyzed the machinery of justice because "the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."

—*New York World.*

Laws Proposed.

At the session of the Legislature on Tuesday, the following were among the bills introduced:

In both chambers the influx of bills continued uninterrupted. In the house the osteopaths' bill, one of the many good roads acts that this session will consider, and a great number of appropriation bills were presented. In the senate also many bills for appropriations to public institutions were presented.

The first of the big highway bills was presented in the house by E. E Jones, of Susquehanna. It abolishes the worktax and provides $3,000,000 to be used by the State in the payment of the townships of fifty per cent. of the amount of tax raised by the townships themselves Supervisors are allowed to work upon the roads themselves.

County associations of all borough officers in the counties of the State are provided for in a bill introduced by Daniel B. Sullivan, of Westmoreland. Annual meetings of all burgesses, councilmen and borough solicitors in each county are to be held each year at the county seat or other place of meeting for discussions of questions pertaining to borough administration. Borough officers thus will have an annual meeting together similar to the county teachers' institute. The expenses of the delegates are to be paid by the boroughs and by the county at large.

William T. Creasy, of Columbia, introduced a bill for the taxing of all express companies doing business in the State. By its provisions every express compauy is required to pay into the State treasury twenty mills upon each dollar of the actual value of its whole capital stock, preferred, common or special,

The Tramp Nuisance.

Managers of steam and electric railways in Pennsylvania will give unanimous and earnest support to the first of three changes in the existing laws which are recommended by the State Railroad Commission. This is that effective punishment shall be provided for all trespassers on railroad property and right of way.

For more than two years the Pennsylvania railroad has been exerting itself to enforce present laws against trespassers. This has been done with three objects, to prevent needless injury of life, to reduce the thefts committed by trespassers, and to illustrate the need for stronger laws.

Killing and maiming trespassers, that is persons who have absolutely no excuse to be on railroad tracks and trains, are things which help run up the casualty list of American railways far beyond the point reached by other countries.

For example, of 11,839 persons killed on American railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 5612 were trespassers.

It will be to the direct advantage of the transportation companies if tresspassing on their properties is stopped. But the other two recommendations of the railroad commission—power to control capitalization and to regulate grade crossings—are not likely to impress railroad managers so favorably.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1909.

After spirited debating the Senate this week succeeded in passing a bill increasing the President's salary to $100,000, but by striking out the appropriation of $25,000 for traveling expenses the proposed salary will not be doubled but only increased by $25 000. Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to have enjoyed an allowance for traveling expenses and it is said that of the $25,000 he received for that purpose last year he spent only $9,000. Should the House concur in the action of the Senate and vote Mr. Taft $100,000 and should he confine his wanderings to the distance traveled by Mr. Roosevelt during the year he will in reality have $41,000 more than Mr. Roosevelt. The Democratic side of the Senate as was to be expected held out for the simple life and was emphatically of the opinion that the Presidential job was not worth more than $50,000 and Senator Baily of Texas who scoffs at the dress suit and other appurtenances of fashion believed that the President should pay his own expenses for entertaining; that he should not be supplied with a conservatory and that if he wanted flowers to tame his savage breast he should buy them out of his own pocket. He is of the opinion that the Chief Executive should go down into his jeans for his railroad tickets and his carriages and horses. But the Republican Senators, many of whom are very wealthy and know what it costs to live in these days of the full baby carriage and the empty dinner pail stood out for the increase and succeeded in dragging it through with five votes to spare. The increase will no doubt be very acceptable to Mr. Taft and especially to the wife of the President-elect who is a practical woman with wide experience in the science of making a little money go a great way. Mr. Taft is a poor man as riches are reckoned these days. He has lived on a salary since his college days and he has been too busy to make money. His brother Charles, as is well known married a fortune which he succeeded in promptly doubling and he has been the Taft bank ever since. Still it was not to be expected that he would help out with the White House expense and it must have given the President-elect some concern as to how he should keep up the Roosevelt gait on the Presidential salary. Mr. Taft is an essentially social being and he finds his greatest relaxation and pleasure in keeping open house. His tastes are not extravagant but he has a fine disregard for cheese parings and the White House will probably be conducted in a hospitable way for the coming four years. Congress appropriates $35,000 annually for its upkeep and in the rural districts this looks like a huge sum but one has only to visit the executive mansion and glance over the small army of doorkeepers, lackeys and domestic servants all of whom are under the lax surveilance of other paid employees to see that economy is the last consideration there. It is said that the Vice President pays more for the house he rents furnished here than his salary and that his household expenses are over fifty thousand dollars a year. Mrs. Fairbanks does not know how many servants are employed in the kitchen and would not know her cooks and scullery maids and hostlers if she were to meet them. From this small fact it may be imagined what the expenses of the White House are where each department of the domestic service is under the charge of a chief receiving a good salary himself and where accounts are simply audited to prevent graft and without regard to waste and extravagance which under a better system might be prevented.

The appropriation bill of the Senate which provides for the doubling of the presidential salary also calls for an increase of salary for the Vice President who will have $20,000 and Speaker of the House who will receive $15,000 and no additional amount for carriages, and a two thousand dollar increase in the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices, making the income of the Chief Justice $15,000 and that of the Associate Justices $14,500 each. The bill will provoke lively discussions in the House but it is probable that it will be passed before the end of the session.

***

President Roosevelt has been in telegraphic communication with the Governor of California for a few days and is using all of his personal influence to prevent the introduction and passage of bills in the California legislature designed to prevent the Japanese from holding land and being directors in corporations and for the purpose of segregating their children in the public schools. The President believes hostile legislature toward the Japanese at this time by any state in the Union is ill-advised and he is acting on the assumption that Japan will not send cheap laborers to the United States and that more Japanese now are leaving than are coming into this country. The prompt manner in which the Japanese press has resented the action of the California legislators make it apparent that the passage of the bills would serve to quickly revive the hostility of a year or two ago and that all of the progress made since in fostering friendly relations between the two countries would be undone. Our position in Asiatic matters is decidedly a delicate one and the cordiality of our relations with Japan at present is easily menaced by these hot headed statesmen.

The Psnsion List.

Fifty Five Thousand Dropped During Year—Over Fifty Thousand Were Deaths.

From the annual report of Secretary Garfield of the Department of the Interior, it appears that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the total number of pensioners on the government roll was 1,006,053; at the close of the year, however, the number of these wards of the nation had fallen to only 951,657—658,071 soldiers aud sailors, 293,106 widows and orphans, and 510 army nurses. Thus 54,366 beneficiaries of the liberal pension policy of the United States ceased to be such during the year 50,676 by death and 3,690 from other causes; and of the fifty thousand and more who died, 31,333—or about sixty-eight per cent.—were soldier and sailor pensioners of the Civil War, which closed almost forty-four years ago. Still, with more than fifty thousand pensioners dying and with a total of 54,366 names dropped permanently from the roll, the net loss in the number of pensioners for the year was only 15,684. The New York Commercial points out that these figures are impressive in two ways: First, as cumulative testimony to the longevity of the average soldier who survived the war between the states and, second, as showing how slowly the pension rolls shrinks, albeit with each year death overtakes the Civil War veterans in increasing numbers Since the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865, the United States has been engaged in only one war—the Spanish-American—and that only a few months' duration and with a comparatively light mortality record; yet, with more than fifty-four thousand old pensioners disappearing, nearly forty thousand new ones have come under the protecting wing of the government during the past year. Even if we do not have another war for a hundred years to come—and of course, everybody hopes and prays that we may not—the pension roll of 2,009 will probably be a measurbly fat one. The nation will always be under special obligations to some of its subjects. And we would not be a patriotic people if the case were different.

The Elmira Advertiser tells of a strange find made the other day by George Weaver, near Waverly. He was splitting up an old oak tree when his ax struck metal. This was found to be an old padlock of peculiar pattern, which had been entirely covered by the growth of the tree for a great many years. On the lock were the words: "John Tyne, maker, London, 1762. It is believed by some to have been a lock perhaps carried by the Americans in Sullivan's army in the Revolution.

Impossible to be Well

It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act directly on the liver. Trust him. *J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

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BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

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Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

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Twenty-Four Styles of Type

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

As an ironical commentary upon the extravagant naval expenditures in anticipation of war with Japan the Government of the Mikado announces from Tokyo that because of the need of economy it has reduced its naval appropriations for the coming year to the amount of $9,000,000. The War Minister says he makes this announcement to relieve the world concerning the warlike designs of Japan. But could there be anything more shameful than the artifice of the majority in Congress in making fear of a war with Japan a pretext for wasteful and useless naval expenditures? A brave nation of 80,000,000 that did not quail before the greatest military Powers when it consisted of only four or five million inhabitants could but regard with the utmost contempt the cowardly suggestions of its representatives in Congress.

—*Record*

BIG BARGAINS

in

SHOES

at

EVANS' SHOE STORE

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

Donald, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Wilson, is quite ill with grippe.

Samuel H. Appleman has opened a real estate office in Room No. 2 of the Ent building.

The recent rains have raised the water in the river to a point twelve feet or more above low water mark.

The county commissioners have put in a petition for a mail box in the court House. It would be a great convenience.

Senator Albert G. Dewalt of Allentown has been elected chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in place of Geo. M. Dimeling, who resigned.

The daughter of William J. Bryan is asking for a divorce from her husband, William H. Leavitt, on the ground of non-support, Leavitt is an artist, and is now in Paris.

James F. Dougherty, formerly of this town, died at his home in West Philadelphia last Friday from consumption. He was a printer by trade, but at the time of his death he was employed by the Reading Railroad company. He had many friends here.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's Australian Leaf. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Leroy, N. Y. 1-21-4t.

Hazleton has adopted an official city flag. It consists of a field of bright gold, with blue diamond, bearing upon it in gold a bent arm and clench fist, and zigzag lightning streaks, indicating power. The design will have over and below it in letters of gold the inscription, "The Power City" and "Hazleton, Pa."

Anything to get through the present Legislature will have to be more popular than the proposition to fax the family coal bucket. *Ex.*

And anything else that gets through the legislature will do so only by the sanction of the organization bosses, who control the majority, and who dictate all legislaturs in this state.

"The Traveling Salesman" drew the best house of the season last Friday night at the Columbia Theatre. The play was fine, the music was good, and everybody enjoyed it all.

It was a fair sample of the kind of entertainments that the people of this vicinity can have, if they will but patronize the house sufficiently to enable the management to secure only first class companies.

Col. James M. Guffey has been elected a member of the National Democratic Committee of this state, by the State Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Kern. It will be remembered that Col. Guffey was ousted from the position at the Democratic National convention last year by methods wholly unwarranted and irregular, at Mr. Bryan's dictation, because Col. Guffey did not favor his candidacy for the Presidency.

The State Committee unanimously replaced Col. Guffey.

Among the 41 applicants for the position of mail carrier on Danville rural free delivery route No. 3 is Mrs. Alice Byerly, the wife of the man who formerly covered the territory. On a number of occasions when Mr. Byerly was unable by reason of illness to attend to his work she took his place. She is well known along the route and many petitions have been received at the Danville office requesting her appointment. If Mrs. Byerly is appointed, it is said, she will be the first of her sex to hold such a position in this State.

WELSH SINGERS COMING.

Male Chorus of Twenty-seven Trained Vocalists--Prize Winning Performance.

Unquestionably a great musical event is in store for the people of Bloomsburg. February 9th, the famous Mountain Ash Male Chorus of Wales will sing in the Cathedral. The concert will be given under the anspices of the Consistory Choir.

The Mountain Ash Male Chorus is a famous organization now making a tour of this country. The Choir were very fortunate in securing them for a concert. It is a combination of twenty-seven trained vocalists, who are famous throughout Europe for their many prize winning performances. Among their successes are numerous concerts before royalty. They have a repertoire of sixty choruses, of which at least twelve are given at each concert, in addition to quartets, solos, duets and recitations. The members of the choir have sung together in constant regular practice for many years and no musical organization of their record and standing has ever toured the United States before.

Professor Glyndwr Richards of Wales is the director of the chorus. For the last sixteen years he has been a national figure among the Welsh musicians.

MATCH FACTORY COMING.

F. A. Fear & Co. have purchased the plant of the American Seating Co. consisting of 4½ acres of land and several buildings, and will move their match factory here from Garfield, N. J. Some alterations will be made to the buildings.

Fear & Co. turn out 15,000,000 matches a day, and also make fly paper, salad dressing, oat meal, &c.

They will employ 150 hands to sta t with.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Al. W. Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin is the culmination of all the successes that have gone before. It has been artistically modernized and given the atmosphere of the latest spectacular sucess. It will be presented here with a great cast and scenic and electro-mechanical effects. A company of 50 all white performers. The Al. W. Martin Uncle Tom's Cabin has always been and will continue to be the biggest and best Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. on earth. Columbia Theatre, Monday, February 1st.

TAKES THE CLARK STORE.

Emil Gelb has leased the Clark store room, and it is reported will take possession April 1st, or sooner.

There is a bridge across the West Branch, connecting Lewisburg and Montandon, which was erected at the joint expense of the counties of Union and Northumberland. And now the old Lewisburg Bridge Company intends to sue for damages for the loss of business to the amount of $5000 or $6000 a year, due to the erection of a free bridge by the two counties. They claim that under the law they were given exclusive right to build a bridge at that point, and that by erecting a free bridge the two counties were infringing upon their rights. The suit will be brought in the Union county Courts. The free bridge and the toll bridge are only a short distance apart.

Another good sized audience was present at the Columbia Theatre on Tuesday night to see Lyman H. Howe's moving pictures. The habit of patronizing this up-to-date-play house is growing, and the people are coming to realize the advantages and privileges of having such a place in the town.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, its some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by sprinkling Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Patent Leather Shoes, and for breaking in new Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c 1-21-4t.

CHURCHMEN DINE.

The fourth annual churchmen's dinner held at the Park Hotel, Williamsport, Monday evening under the auspices of the Episcopal churchmen of that city, South Williamsport and Montoursville, proved to be another delightful chapter in the social life of the church club of men in the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. Two hundred and sixty men sat down around the festal board to partake of the feast spread before them and to hear the flow of oratory that followed.

There were present many clergy from all over the archdeaonry. The guests including many laymen of considerable prominence, came from Renovo, Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Jersey Shore, Muncy, Montgomery, Hughesville, Milton, Sunbury, Danville, Berwick, Bloomsburg and various other places of smaller population in the district. It was truly a representative crowd of the men of the Episcopal church in this half of the Diocese of Harrisburg, over which the Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington is bishop.

The banquet started promptly at 7:45 o'clock. Prior to the entering of the dining hall an informal reception was held in the corridors and ball room of the hotel. The out of town guests were warmly received by the members of the committee in charge of the affair and made to feel at home. Joseph C. Righter, at the conclusion of the feast, rapped for order and introduced the toastmaster of the evening, A. W. Duy, Esq., of Bloomsburg.

Mr. Duy was heartily received. He proved himself a very apt and delightful toastmaster, full of humor and well fitted to fill the peculiar position at this banquet. He made a brief address upon opening the flow of eloquent speaking that followed him.

The speakers were C. LaRue Munson Esq., of Williamsport, whose subject was "The Law of the Tithe", Morris Earle Esq., of Philadelphia, on "The Proper use of Music in Church Worship", A. S. Goldsborough Esq., of Baltimore, on the subject "Has the Church any Political Responsibilities?"

Bishop Darlington arrived from Harrisburg about 10:30, and spoke on "The Diocese". It was a very interesting and inspiring gathering.

A Substitute for Matrimony.

"Successful business girls and women," says Mrs. Anne Steese Richardson in *Woman's Home Companion* for February, "are too well off financially to want to marry.

"The girl who earns twelve, fifteen or twenty dollars a week sets for herself a standard of living, dress and small luxuries which would require a husband earning twenty-five, thirty and fifty dollars respectively. She regards as necessities what her mother considered luxuries. If a man who is earning only as much as the girl or a few dollars more a week asks her to marry him, he knows that the girl must either deprive herself of some things she has grown to regard as necessities or she must continue to work. And there is many a home-hungry young man to-day too proud to allow his wife to work.

"Through agitation and her own honest effort at desk, counter and loom, woman is rapidly nearing the goal of equality in work and wages with men. Her services are worth to-day as much as those of the man who might marry her—if her services were worth less"

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" comes to the Columbia Theatre on Saturday, January 30th. The dramatization was made by Mrs. Anne Crawford Flexner from the two original stories, "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" written by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, and will be presented by a capable cast headed by Olive West as Mrs. Wiggs. The dramatization does not concern itself with rigid technique, but with life, and the brisk action is crowded with types and delightful pictures.

Prices, afternoon, school children 25cts., reserved seats for adults, 50 cents. Evening prices, 25, 50, 75 cents and $1.00.

CALDWELL CONSISTORY.

The winter meeting of Caldwell Consistory is now in session, and a large number of Masons from out of town are in attendance. A class of nearly 50 has taken the higher degrees. All of the degrees from the 3rd to the 32nd, are given during the two days' session.

The meeting will close tonight with a banquet in the dining hall, which is capable of seating several hundred.

The Girls' Recreation Room.

(From the January Normal School Quarterly)

On several occasions in the past few months mention has been made in the columns of the Quarterly concerning the plans for Recreation rooms for the use of students of the school. Two rooms were long ago set apart for this purpose and arranged after a fashion, but only lately have the efforts of those working for the proper furnishing of the same met with any measure of success The young ladies of the school now have in room T a room for use as a parlor and recreation room which is worthy of the name and which would do credit in appearance and in furnishing to any school or to any community.

The funds raised by the personal exertions of the ladies of the school, augmented by a liberal contribution from our Principal, has been expended under the direction of the Preceptress, Miss Port, who purchased most of the furniture personally in New York. Handsome Mission furniture in light stained oak has been secured from the most expensive and exclusive dealers in New York City, dainty and artistic hangings and rugs are in evidence and a number of choice etchings and photographic reproductions of famous paintings adorn the walls.

The floor has been stained dark brown, the former varnished wainscoting has become dull black. The ceiling from which hang simple but attractive chain supported tungstoliers, is a cheerful yellow and the walls a beautiful tint of dark blue with which latter color the upholstery of the furniture corresponds.

An artististic lamp of hammered brass decorates the round table of generous proportion in the center of the room, and the whole effect is that of quiet luxury and comfort.

The young men of the school declare it is their turn next and we trust that an early issue of the Quarterly may record the installing of equally comfortable and satisfactory furniture in the Recreation room on the boys, side of the house.

New and large sized fire escapes have recently been added in various parts of the building, making the means of exit from all parts of the school buildings unusually complete and numerous.

Marching On.

An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch says that state-wide Prohibition laws have gone into effect in three southern states, North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. Georgia is the only other state wherein statutory Prohibition exists, the law having been in operation one year. A new law, which seeks to regulate the liquor traffic in Louisiana, has become effective, and although the law is not sweeping in its terms as a state-wide measure, Prohibitionists contend that if it is strictly enforced it will drive the saloons out of the remaining saloon strongholds.

A special from New Orleans says: Providing that no saloon shall be within less than three hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse and forbidding all gambling devices and musical instruments in barrooms, the Gay-Shattuck Regulation law has gone into effect in Lousiana. At the same time the parishes of Acadia Caddo, Vermillion, Calcasieu, Vernon, East Carroll, St. Landry and Tanggipahoa became dry as the result of recent local option elections. Shreveport, the second city in Lousiana, is in Caddo parish, and forty-five saloons are put out business.

For the first time in 200 years Biloxi, Mississippi, is without saloons, the seven that were operating there going out of business, when statutory Prohibition became effective in Mississippi. One saloon is adorned with huge bunches of crepe and the legend, "Gone, But Not Forgotten."

A special from Nashville, Tennessee, says that the Prohibitionists contend they will be able to pass a state-wide bill before the Tennessee Legislature, which meets this month. In other states, notably Texas and Arkansas, the voters probably will be called upon this summer to decide a constitutional amendment for Prohibition.

At the city election at Toronto, Canada, Mayor Oliver was reelected by a majority of several thousand. The by-law to reduce the number of hotel and saloon licenses from 150 to 110 was carried.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

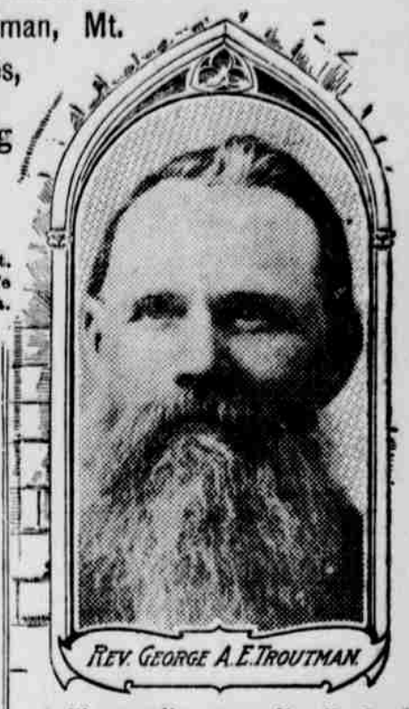
Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

REV. TROUTMAN SENDS BEST WISHES FOR PE-RU-NA

Rev. George A. E. Troutman, Mt. Washington, Mo., Writes,

"My Wife and I Are Strong Believers in Pe-ru-na."



REV. GEORGE A.E.TROUTMAN.

Catarrh and La Grippe.

Rev. Geo. A. E. Troutman, Mt. Washington, Mo., writes: "My wife and I are strong believers in Peruna.

I was cured of a bad case of catarrh when nothing else that I tried had any effect. My wife was cured from a ***severe case of la grippe,*** and we feel that the least we can do is to gratefully acknowledge the merit of Peruna.

"My wife joins me in sending best wishes for your success."

Throat Trouble.

Rev. H. W. Tate, 920 Lincoln Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "For several years I have been troubled with a peculiar spasmodic ***affection of the throat.*** It would seize me suddenly and for a few minutes I would be unable to speak audibly, and my breath would be greatly interfered with. I would be obliged to gasp for breath.

"I finally concluded that it was some catarrhal affection which probably excited the spasm. It interfered with my vocation as a preacher, attacking me occasionally in the pulpit.

"I had heard so much about Peruna as a catarrh remedy that I determined to try it. After taking two bottles, ***my trouble has disappeared.*** I feel sure that Peruna has greatly benefited me."

Rev. P. E. Swanstrom, Swedish Baptist Pastor, Box 228, Grantsburg, Wis., writes that from the use of Peruna he is perfectly well, entirely cured of chronic diarrhea and catarrh.

Peruna in Tablet Form.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna Tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

OLIVE WEST AS MRS. WIGGS.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be the attraction at the Columbia Theatre on Saturday, January 30th, with Olive West as "Mrs. Wiggs." Her portrayal of the character completely satisfies one's conception of how Mrs. Wiggs ought to look and talk, and mimic embodiment can go no further. At all times the conception reveals depths of tenderness which show that Miss West has not missed the point of Mrs. Wiggs' character. Her Mrs. Wiggs is a shiftless but soft-hearted; ignorant but well-meaning; poor but optimistic; a mother and friend to everyone, and true and steadfast at the core.

The management has decided to give a performance in the afternoon, and the prices for school children has been put down to 25 cents, reserved seats for adults, 50 cents. This is an unusual opportunity, and should be taken advantage of.

The prices for the evening will be 25, 50, 75, and 1.00.

A State Fair.

The bill providing for a permanent State fair, which has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, does not designate any place for the location of the fair. This shrewdly avoids contention. The original proposition that Harrisburg be the permanent site had started up a number of other interior cities which wanted to be taken into consideration and were advancing inducements. Any bill which fixed a definite location would be received with indifference if not with opposition in sections not favored, but while the matter is left open there is hope for all. The proposed measure provides for a commission to designate a location and have charge generally of the enterprise. An appropriation of $200,000 for permanent grounds and buildings and $25,000 for premiums and expenses is included in the act. If the fair is properly set on foot and managed it will no doubt pay its own expenses from year to year. The project has the support of the organized agricultural interests generally, and those who are immediately urging it contend that the success of permanent State fairs in New York and Ohio justifies a similar undertaking in Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Press.*

The expenditure of $225,000 of the public money at this time, for the establishment of a state fair, seems like an unnecessary extravagance. There are good county fairs all over the state, and considerable sums of money are now given for the agricultural interests, at State College, for farmers institutes, and to county agricultural societies.

With the pressing needs of the schools and hospitals all over the state, the money could be much better expended for these, than for a state fair which might or might not be a success. The experiment was tried some years ago and proved a dismal failure.

Two years ago the appropriations to schools and hospitals were cut down because there was not enough money in the state treasury to go round. Why multiply the demands upon the public resources for things not really necessary, when established public institutions and charities are suffering for lack of funds?

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

The End of the Summer

By ELIZABETH ROSE.

"Who could want heaven to be more perfect than a day in June!" exclaimed the man, stretched lazily upon the grass, and he looked up with a sigh of content at the girl in the hammock.

"Who, indeed," she responded, sympathetically. "If it could but always be summer, and June!"

"Always this June, with the flowers and the grass and the green things, and you and I here together," he suggested.

"We should stagnate, and we should grow very tired of each other."

"Not I. I should be perfectly happy if I remained here forever, provided you remained with me."

"I do not agree with you. Happiness itself would become monotonous, and we should long for a discord, just for the sake of a change. We should pine away longing for a good old-fashioned November drizzle. I should wear my heart out waiting for an opportunity to wear my sable furs, and your limbs would become stiff for want of a good ball game, or a snowball fight, and all the other good things that do not belong to June."

"How very practical you are, and at such a time, too!"

"Not at all. On the contrary, I am very romantic; but one cannot live on a continuoous diet of sentiment and romance. It is very appropriate and delightful in the summer time, when everybody and everything is glad and happy, but in the winter one needs more substantial things. If it were raining heavily at this moment, and you were cold and wet and tired, would you still be content because I shared your plight?"

"Please don't; I detest the subjunctive. I only know that I want you very badly," he said tenderly. "I need you."

"And yet, a month ago you had never seen me. Singular that your need developed in so short a time."

"Necessity knows no law," he retorted glibly.

"You are flippant," she answered. "I have heard men talk like this before. You are a selfish lot. Unfortunately, I am not a 'summer girl'; I hate flirting and I hate flattery." She rose, with a laugh. "However," she added, sweeping him a courtesy, with a tinge of sarcasm, "I thank you for a very entertaining afternoon."

"Ah, don't go!" he pleaded, springing to his feet. "You will not deny me the privilege of defending myself against such an accusation. Little girl," he said, taking the brown hands in his, "you may believe me when I tell you that I am not flirting with you, nor am I flattering you when I say that you are the dearest, sweetest little comrade, and that these weeks have been the happiest I have ever known, because they were spent with you. With all my heart I mean it when I say I love you, and I want you, not for a 'summer girl,' but for an all year round girl, a girl who can winter it with me in the absence of the sunshine and the flowers and the birds, and who can love and cheer me just the same in the November drizzle, when the skies are gray and heavy, as she can in June, when it is so easy to love and be happy. I really want you, will you come?"

"Am I the first to whom you have extended the invitation?" she asked, saucily.

"The very first, little girl. I have been waiting for you for years."

"Indeed; and during all those years you have never cared for anybody?"

"I never cared for anybody as I care for you. I never loved anybody so much as I love you, and I never thought of marrying until I met you. As the poet says, my heart has shed its outer leaves to give you all the rest. And you?" he asked anxiously.

"I have believed myself to be in love dozens of times, and it has been very pleasant for the time being, but I have always outgrown it."

"And you are quite sure there is nobody else now except me?"

"There has never been anyone quite like you."

. . . . . .

"You are silent this evening. Is there anything troubling you? Can I help you?"

"You are the only one who can," she answered drearily.

"Tell me. You know there is nothing I would not do for you."

He looked at her, half eagerly, half tenderly. "You will think me a fool and a brute," he said.

"You may be assured I shall not. Please tell me."

"You will hate me, but I am going to ask you to release me from our engagement."

The girl's face flushed then paled. She looked into his eyes earnestly for a moment then dropped her own. "Gladly," she replied, looking up with a bright smile. "Do not trouble to explain, I know. You no longer care for me, and you think it would be best."

"You are a mind reader," he said with relief. "How did you know?"

"It is easy to guess what one would like to guess."

"You are glad; you wanted this to happen?" he said in amazement.

"I think as you do, that it is better it should end."

"And you are not angry with me?" he asked doubtingly.

"Certainly not," she answered promptly. "Why should I be angry? I release you gladly. We all make mistakes, and it is better to rectify them when we can before it is too late. I am pleased to be freed from the engagement."

"May I ask if you made a mistake when you said you loved me a few months ago?" he said curiously.

"Did you make a mistake when you told me how much you cared, and how much you needed me? May not a woman also make a mistake? I release you most willingly. What more would you have?"

"But I thought you loved me. I remember your very words; you said you never knew anybody quite like me," and he laughed a trifle bitterly.

"It is true. I never have known anybody quite like you. But things look different to one in the city, without the flowers and the birds and the 'green things.' However, since we have come to an agreeable understanding let us part friends. Good-by?" and she held out her hand.

"You mean it?" he said, taking it in his own.

"Certainly. I am not in the habit of lying."

A week later he returned. "I have come to say I am sorry for what I said last time I was with you. I made a great mistake. I love you just the same, dear; I have always loved you and I want you to take me back. You said you did not care. Don't you think you could learn to care all over again? I love you and I should be miserable without you."

"It is useless," said the girl, "I do not care to enter into the engagement again."

"Won't you come, even if you do not care? You will learn to; you are not like other girls."

"You are wrong," she answered sharply. "I am no different from other girls. We are all alike."

He was silent a moment, then he said slowly. "Tell me one thing; I cannot believe it until I hear you say it. Is it possible that you were flirting with me all the time?"

She drew herself up proudly, but did not reply.

"I knew you were not."

"Mistaken again. I was flirting with you all the time," she said deliberately. "My heart was shedding dead leaves.'

"I should not have believed it had anybody else sworn it, but, as you say, you are not in the habit of lying. Then this is the end?"

"Yes."

"Very well. Good-by, dear little girl. That is what I have always called you in my heart—dear little girl. In spite of everything I love you. Good-by."

"And," she whispered brokenly to herself, "I am not in the habit of lying."—Boston Post.

Funerals in Peru.

According to social usage, women in Peru cannot attend funerals, and they do not appear at weddings unless they are very intimate friends. When a funeral procession passes through the streets the coffin is carried upon the shoulders of the pallbearers, who are followed by an empty hearse drawn by two, four or six horses, according to the means of the mourners and their desire for display. All the male members of the family and friends of the deceased follow on foot, with a line of empty carriages behind them. As long as they are in the presence of the dead it is considered a proper and necessary evidence of respect to walk. After the body has been committed to the grave those who attend the funeral are brought home in carriages.

Willing to Help Him.

He had gone to the dry goods store with a bit of dress material which his wife had bidden him to match. "I am very sorry, sir," said the salesman, "but I have nothing exactly like this. The very last remnant was sold this morning."

"But I must have it!" exclaimed the husband. "Otherwise, how can I face my wife?"

"If you will permit me, sir," said the salesman, "I would venture to suggest that you invite a friend home to dinner with you."

Boys Grades the Clergy.

The late Bishop Potter, at an ecclesiastical dinner in New York, read a Cooperstown schoolboy's essay on "Clergymen." The essay, which created much amusement, was as follows:

"There are 2 kinds of clergymen Bishups recters and curats. the bishups tells the recters to work and the curats have to do it. A curat is a thin married man but when he is a recter he gets fuller and can preach longer sermons and becums a good man."

Loss of London Theatres.

It is estimated that London theatre managers have lost during one season no less than $400,000 in the production of plays that have been unsuccessful, and much of this amount on dramatic enterprises imported from the United States.

Blue Mountain Resorts.

In the Blue Mountains, three hours from Sydney, are many beautiful country houses, mostly bungalows with wide verandas all round, where Sydney people fly in February and March to get away from the heat of the city by the harbor.

TREATMENT OF MUSCLE STRAIN.

Pains Often Mistaken for Rheumatism, Fest the Cure.

A muscle which has been strained either by overuse or by use in some unaccustomed way often gives rise to such severe symptoms as to lead to a diagnosis of some other and more serious trouble. This affection is not the same as that called myalgia, which indeed means pain in a muscle, but is usually of rheumatic or neuralgic nature. The trouble here meant is something less serious, being nothing more than a strain.

It is easy to see that any muscular pain may be mistaken for rheumatism or some acute inflammation, as it may give rise to precisely the same painful symptoms. For example, when it occurs in some muscle on the right side of the abdomen it has been known to look for a time exactly like the colic of appendicitis, and it has time and again been treated as true rheumatism.

There are several ways in which the facts may be discovered. On questioning it will be found that some muscle or certain set of muscles has been subjected to an unusual strain and is in a state of mutiny in consequence. The pain will be worse at night and better in the morning after the night's rest, proving that it has a basis of fatigue. Furthermore, it will yield entirely to a proper amount of rest. In fact this one thing — rest — comprises the whole of the treatment.

When the abdominal muscles are involved there must be rest in bed, with perhaps some anodyne to deaden the pain at first—this, of course, to be given only under the order of a physician. In milder cases the patients can go about their usual duties if fitted properly with an abdominal belt.

When the muscles at the back of the neck are affected it is a great relief always to use a highbacked chair, and when the pain is in the arm a sling should be worn.

When this condition of painful muscle is found in conjunction with a general loss of tone, as shown by lack of appetite, pallor and debility, then in addition to local rest to the particular muscle involved a general course of tonic treatment should be instituted. When the trouble can be traced directly to the daily vocation of the sufferer a change should be made in the habits for a time where this is possible. Unfortunately with most persons their daily bread will depend upon the use of just this particular muscle, and in these cases there is nothing to do but placate the part with all the rest that can be given it and help it with mechanical support for a time if this is feasible.

A Diplomat Wasted.

A famous animal painter says that when he was a boy he once witnessed a fight betweer two dogs, one of which belonged to an Irishman who was a retired prizefighter. The Irishman's dog was badly beaten, and the fact was a source of deep chagrin to the owner. He was very jealous of his dog's record, but, as only he and the painter had seen the fight, he asked the latter, in a decidedly significant way, which of the dogs won.

"Why," was the reply, "your dog won, of course. He was underneath the other dog, but he was chewing the life out of the cur all the time."

"That's roight," said the Irishman. "You have saved your loife."

What Makes a Navy.

While the maritime nations of the earth are striving for the mastery of the seas through the building of gigantic vessels, we may content ourselves with the thought that here we have the men and the spirit that makes for victories. Sincerely it is to be hoped that it will be long ere we shall be called upon to test our prowess against these latest developments in naval architecture, but if the time does come we can comfort ourselves with the reflection that a gathering of ships does not make a navy—now as always it is the man behind the gun.—Washington Herald.

Room for More Women.

Women who are dissatisfied with conditions at home may find it to their advantage to emigrate to South Africa. There is said to be a great demand for women in all sorts of work. Three hundred and forty-one women went within the year from the United Kingdom to Cape Town, most of them teachers, and all found employment.

An Indian Alphabet.

The Cherokees probably rank the highest in the Indian tribes. They were originally one of the five nations on the Atlantic coast but were transferred to the west of the Mississippi. A full-blooded member of that tribe, Sequoi, invented an alphabet for his people in 1824.

Popularity of Some Men.

There are some men who are so popular that they act as if a man ought to regard it as a privilege to have one of them regularly borrow his tobacco of him.

When You Varnish Stairs.

To stain or varnish stairs that are in use stain every other step the first day. When dry stain the other steps, placing a block of wood on the dry steps as a reminder to use them.

Teacher Makes the Man.

No greater service can be rendered the youth of a country than to train good teachers and professors for its benefit.

HOUSEFRAU IDEAL PASSING.

Grant of Higher Education to Women Marks Deep Change in German Life.

German homes and German newspapers have been far more occupied with the Prussian's Governmet's decree granting higher education to the women than by discussions on German and British naval armaments. The granting of educational opportunities for girls and women equal to those of men is regarded as marking a deep change in German life, where, more than in more western nations, women have been considered as the keepers of the home and the workers in the minor industries.

The introductory paragraphs of the decree of the Ministry of Education, which has been approved by the Emperor, recite the reasons for the change in the system. Modern life, says the decree, develops an increasing disinclination on the part of men of the upper classes to marry, and more girls in the upper and middle classes are prevented from becoming wives and mothers. It is desirable, therefore, that the surplus of young women should have a chance of preparing themselves for professional callings, and that they should be trained in the higher mental functions.

According to the scheme, girls are to be educated in all studies embraced in a specially arranged curriculum, beginning at a minimum age of six years. At the end of the seventh school year the pupils will begin to differentiate in their studies, those preparing for advanced instruction having special courses laid out for them, such as Latin. After two years they will again be arranged in divisions, classical or modern higher studies respectively. Then after four years' work they will, under normal conditions, be admitted to examinations for matriculation to the universities.

Up to this time their education will have been carried on in separate schools, but in the univesity coeducation will begin under conditions similar to those governing men students. Those who at the end of the seventh school year do not elect to specialize for a university course may continue the ordinary courses until they reach the age of 16, after which they may leave school or take two years in modern languages, music and domestic accomplishments, or they may take four years' special training as teachers.

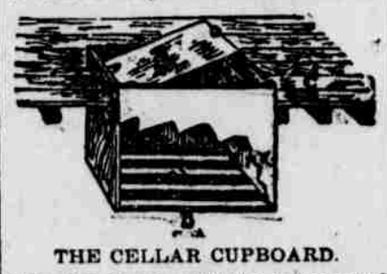
This scheme has been under discussion and preparation for a year. There has been an agitation for equal privileges for the sexes since the early eighties, and most of the other German States have already granted them.

Frau Helene Lange, the noted educationalist, has been a leading advocate of this intellectual emancipation. Prof. Adolf Harnack of the University of Berlin said that women now have equal rights with men to enter all the technical schools, with the exception of the art academies, and that this prohibition is likely soon to be removed.

A CELLAR CUPBOARD.

Arrangement by Which Running Up and Downstairs Is Avoided.

To secure the advantages of a cellar cupboard without the necessity of climbing up and down the cellar stairs, sink a box of any desired dimensions between the joists of the kitchen or pantry floor, allowing it to come a couple of inches above the



THE CELLAR CUPBOARD.

floor line C., to avoid the entrance of dust from the floor, says the Prairie Farm. Slats are nailed across the bottom of the box, which are then covered with wire netting to prevent flies and mice from reaching the contents, as indicated at B. A hinged cover, A, protects the top of the box.

For Planking Meats.

Dishes for planking steaks and other meats are offered in oak with nickel or silver coverings. Heretofore the housewife encountered no small difficulty in her effort to serve planked dishes after the fashion of restaurants, but now she has everything ready to use, and with a reliable recipe book she can prepare dishes every bit as delicious as the majority of hotel chefs. The platters come in several sizes, ranging from an oval just large enough for two persons to the generous family platter. Some of the nickel holders are quite plain, while others are embellished with openwork and tracery.

For Removing Dandruff.

Every night anoint the scalp with sweet almond oil. Rub it in and bind the head with a silk handkerchief or an oilskin cap. This will prevent its staining the pillow. In the morning wash it out with soap, warm water and a little borax. Do this until the scurf has disappeared. Then at night apply the following tonic with a vigorous scalp massage: Castor oil, ½ pint; pure alcohol, ½ pint; tincture of cantharides, ½ ounce; oil of bergamot, 2 drams. Color a pale pink with alkanet roots. Apply to the roots.

BRAVE JANE PERRY

HER LIFE ONE LONG SONG OF THANKSGIVING.

Story of a Little Woman Whose Plans and Methods to Defeat Old Age Were at Once Sane and Odd.

By Rebecca Harding Davis.

I once met a little woman whose plan of life and methods to defeat old age seem to me so sane and odd that I will tell you of her.

She was the widow of an English physician, left with small means and two boys whom she had educated and placed one in India, the other in Melbourne. Her work for them was done. She was sixty-five. Her income was small, her lungs were weak. Most women in such a case would have settled down with drugs and doctors as their only thought and begun to prepare for the next world. Not so Jane Perry. She made her home in a hill town of Tuscany, where the air was pure and healing, and never thereafter even mentioned her ailments. She already spoke Italian. "I have been studying languages all my life," she said; "I want to be able to talk to all of my kinsfolk." She had a sound, unpretentious knowledge of art and architecture; she eagerly studied the history of the place, and in six months there was not a legend nor a great picture nor a bit of medieval carving in the old fortress-like palaces of the town which she did not know and love as if she had been a native. She soon made friends with the good sisters who nursed the paupers in the great Spedale or hospital; they took comfort in telling her of their patients, and she contrived to bring to them certain helpful appliances which were in use in London. One of the industries of the town was leather work. She learned to bind books, to gild and tool them, and so was able to send home beautiful gifts to her friends.

She discovered in one of the cellars where poor folk burrow a crippled girl who made fine lace, and she found regular sale for it in Rome with an English dealer. She was in the midst of the silk-raising district of Tuscany; in a year she had studied all the mysteries of the industry, knew the diseases which attack the tree and the cocoon and their remedies. She visited the contadini, or peasants, in their little farms ,and was counted as their best friend. Meanwhile, she kept up her knowledge of affairs abroad, read the English and French papers daily, and you may be sure no revolution could come to the light in Russia, nor royal wedding be planned in London, and escape Jane Perry's eye. Everybody in the strange old mediæval town, from the stately Podesta (chief magistrate) down to the old women shrieking and pushing their carts of onions and artichokes through the narrow lanes, knew the queer little woman with her widow's cap and her kind, homely face and loved her. She helped everybody, if but by a friendly look, and she never meddled.

"Why," I asked her one day, "should you spend so much time in the study of the present condition of Italian emigrants? What possible use can you make of such knowledge?"

She laughed and colored. "As we grow near to the end," she said, "we are afraid to be ignorant of any work which we may be called to reach a helping hand. Our time is so short."

That, it seems to me, is the kind of life which is one long, genuine thanksgiving. We may never reach the height of the great Danish Earl Brithnoll, who, with his last breath cried out: "God! I thank Thee for all the joy I have had in this good world!" but we can follow Jane Perry's humble methods of praising God daily.—From ST. NICHOLAS.

Around and In the House.

If the cellar is damp, leave an open barrel of lump lime standing in it. The lime will absorb moisture and will gradually slake, and in the fall it will be in good condition to put on the lawn or garden to sweeten the soil.

Examine the furnace and pipes. Clean soot out of all smoke pipes. Look for pin-holes, especially on the under sides of smoke-pipes, and have them repaired while you think of it.

To keep the house cool in protracted hot weather, open all the windows and doors in the cool of the morning and thoroughly air it. As the outside air becomes heated, close all the doors and windows tight except one or two in the top story or a skylight for the sake of ventilation. Be sure all cellar windows are closed and all other openings in the lower part of the house through which warm air may enter.

Screens and screen doors that show signs of rust should be painted over with black metallic paint before the wires rust through.

Preserve eggs for winter in an 8 or 10 per cent solution of sodium silicate (water glass). Used boiled soft water and sterilized stone jars.

Keep Food Hot.

An ingenious housekeeper, who often has to keep food hot for belated members of the family, has found that by placing the food between two hot plates and setting them over a saucepan of hot water in the oven it can be kept from becoming dry and tasteless for as long as may be necessary. If the oven is very hot the door is left open.

VEGETABLE HELPS.

Rules to Enable Young Housewives to Get More Out of Them.

How to prepare vegetables so as to get the most out of them:

Potatoes: scrub and pare when necessary. It is not always necessary to pare new potatoes, because the thin, delicate skin, not yet tough, will come off by rubbing.

Parsnips: scrub until white, and trim off the fine, thread-like roots.

Beets: wash carefully and do not cut, for if the skin be broken the sugary juices, which give the delicate flavor to the vegetable, will escape.

Turnips: scrub, cut in slices and pare.

Carrots: scrub, and scrape off the thin outer surface.

Celery: wash and scrape off any rusty portions.

Onions, peel and soak.

Cabbage and cauliflower: trim and soak, top down in cold, slightly salted water, to draw out any insects.

Spinach and other greens: pick over very carefully and wash in several waters.

Hard shell squashes: wash, split, and cook in the shell.

Asparagus: wash, break off the tough ends, tie in bundles, and cook in a deep kettle, standing upright in the water.

Peas and beans: shell and wash quickly.

String beans: strip off the ends and strings on each side, cut or break into small pieces and wash.

Green corn: husk with clean hands but do not wash it.

Fresh vegetables do not require any soaking in cold water, and it is better not to prepare them until you are ready to cook them. But if they are at all wilted, soaking will freshen them, and if they must be prepared any time before cooking, they should be covered with fresh cold water, to prevent them from wilting or becoming discolored.

For all fresh green vegetables use soft water, salted and freshly boiling. Cook rapidly until soft. The time will depend upon the age and freshness of the vegetables.

With green peas, shelled beans, green corn, celery and spinach, use as little water as possible.

Cook cabbage and cauliflower uncovered in a kettle of rapidly boiling salted water, with a saltspoonful of soda in it.

Put onions over in cold water, let them come to a boil, drain, put cold water on them and return to the fire; do this three times, then let them boil until they are soft.

All other vegetables cook in water enough to cover, and drain it off after cooking.

Summer squash, cabbage and other water vegetables should be pressed in a cloth or strainer and well drained.

Says She Knew Mollie Pitcher.

Contradicting the assertions of several historians who have questioned the identity of a woman buried in Carlisle, Pa., and honored as the Mollie Pitcher of Revolutionary War days, Mrs. Elizabeth Dehuff of Carlisle, who is 91 years old and says she is the only living person who knew Mollie Pitcher, has made a solemn sworn statement about the heroine of American history. She said in her affidavit that Mollie McCauley lived near her and died in a house near her own. She said the woman was short, heavily built and had white hair. She said Mollie often told stories of the battlefield ,of carrying water to the soldiers, and of taking her first husbands place at the cannon when he was killed. Mrs. Dehuff asserted she went to school with Mollie Pitcher's son, John L. Hays. "Mollie," she said, was a good, kind-hearted woman. There was something good in her, although she was rough and coarse in her expression. She always would visit the sick and was willing to stay up all night with them. She was known commonly as "Mollie" Pitcher. That was what we all called her."

An Easy Way to Sew on Ruffles.

Make a tuck about three-eighths of an inch wide, folding on a line one inch from the edge. Sew the ruffle on, having the raw seam on the right side of the material. Now fold the tuck down over the seam and stitch on the lower edge. The lower edge of the tuck should just cover the seam line where the ruffle was stitched. This is better than regular seam covering, as it does not draw when washed, and is much less trouble than cutting and folding a bias piece. Of course it can be used, only where ruffles are joined to edges.

Popular With Young Women.

Philadelphia has in the past boasted the largest Y. M. C. A. building in the United States Cleveland, Ohio, has now captured one equally as large, where more than 1,500 young women have registered in the educational classes since the opening. The scientific kitchen and domestic chemistry department are two very practical adjuncts, and their courses are proving very popular with the residents.

A Sewing Machine Secret.

Take out the screw that holds the foot plate, remove it and you will be surprised to find the amount of fluff accumulated there. Clean the little grooves and under the whole of the plate with a penknife. The needle must be taken out before the work has begun. You will often find this the only cause for the machine running hard.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

UNANSWERABLE FACTS.

Jan. 31, '09—(Acts 4:5-20).

Facts are stubborn things. Argument can be met with argument, theory can be put over against theory, logic can combat logic, opinion can attack opinion, but a fact, solid, substantial, apparent, is unanswerable. There is no getting around a stubborn fact. Hate it you may, rage against it you can; to denounce it is your privilege, but there it stands, serene, uncompromising, immovable.

Horns of a Dilemma.

Such an experience came to the Jewish leaders of thought and the great heedless mob in Jerusalem after the miracle at the Beautiful Gate. The healing of the cripple by Peter and John made a sensation that rocked the city like an earthquake. The unanswerable fact was that a man born a cripple and who had remained a cripple for 40 years, had suddenly been made to walk like other men, instantly, perfectly. And the claim had been made that the deed was done, not by the disciples, but by one who had been crucified and buried in that very city 50 days before. Straightway the Jewish leaders got their heads together—a lot of wood—and came to this ridiculous conclusion. "The man has been healed and we cannot deny it, the only thing we can do is to arrest the preachers, and frighten them into silence." Possibly they remembered how easily Peter had been upset before when challenged in public. So these very wise men arrest the disciples and throw them into jail. Having locked them up the priests and police vainly imagined that they had the cause of the disturbance corralled.

Poor ignoramuses! As if locking up the thunder would stop any further lightning. As if putting an attachment on the machinery would turn off the power. As if the escaped Geni could be put back in the bottle. As if the contents of Pandora's box could be recovered. As if effects and causes could change places. Beholding the man that was made whole, they could say nothing against it, but instead of accepting the truth and acting accordingly they fortified themselves in their position, and rushed like maddened animals upon those who had torn the mask off their faces, and demonstrated their hypocrisy.

Prisons for Pioneers.

Every great forward movement and revolution has to go over this rough road. The pioneers of history have always had stripes and imprisonments awaiting them. The world does not take kindly to reproof and correction. We profess to long for progress and advancement, but when the pathfinder appears we drive him into the wilderness amid the locusts, or shut him up in a dungeon only to liberate him when we bring forth his head in a charger. John the Baptist found it so, Paul found it so, Socrates found it so, Galileo found it so, Columbus found it so, Abraham Lincoln found it so. We complain of ruts, but we stay in them. We inveigh against stagnation, but we sleep on. Woe unto him who attempts to remove the ancient landmarks, even though he can prove to us that an injustice was wrought on another man's territory when those landmarks were placed. In that case we believe in "standing pat" and "letting well enough alone." There seems to be but one course open to men when they have been proven to be in the wrong, fly into a rage about it, and assault the demonstrator.

Iron Bars No Cage.

Colonel Richard Lovelace a long time ago sang:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above
Enjoy such liberty.

So I imagine Peter and John felt that night. That they slept in peace and awoke refreshed appears from their vigorous sermon the next day. Peter said, perhaps, "John, those people shall hear the gospel again to-morrow if they give us half a chance." And so it came to pass. They were threatened, they were badgered, they were harassed; but they were liberated after they had put themselves on record as William Lloyd Garrison did long afterward, "I am in earnest; I will not retreat a single inch: and I will be heard." He who has truth on his side need not fear what men may do to him. Truth cannot be crushed, or defeated. When it breaks upon a human soul, it is like the swimming of a new star into the field of telescopic vision. It must be accounted for. The fact that men now see it for the first time only proves that their lenses hitherto have not been powerful enough. Room and place must be made for that luminary, even though the whole science of astronomy must be readjusted. It may spoil some fine theories, but it will produce finer ones. It may relegate some books to the top shelves of the libraries, but it will write better ones. When lame men suddenly spring to their feet and walk, the facts cannot be ignored nor blinked out of sight.

MANY TAILORS DECEIVED.

More Than 1,000 Exclusive Samples Get Into the Wrong Hands.

A piece of cardboard covered with square samples of woollen cloths for men's and women's suitings might not seem to the average man a very valuable article, yet elaborate schemes to get hold of such sample cards are planned and sometimes carried through.

A couple arrived recently at the best of the Philadelphia hotels and set out to visit all the leading tailors. The man wanted a winter outfit of a comprehensive character, while the woman was just as interested in accumulating a winter wardrobe of the tailor made variety. Occupying large rooms in the hotel, there was no reason to believe that the two were anything other than they represented themselves. So when they gave the number of their suite in the hotel the samples were forthcoming.

After several days had passed without the expected orders the tailors began to send to the hotel for information. The answer returned was that the two had given up their rooms and left the day before. No samples were to be found.

The number of inquirers became so large that they were referred by the hotel clerk to police headquarters. More than 1,000 samples of cloth had been sent by the tailors to the couple. Investigation showed their purpose when in the Broad street station were found two wooden packages they had checked there, filled with sample cards from which the cloth had been torn away.

The couple had succeeded in acquiring possession of the best samples of the firms that deal in the high class exclusive patterns. Of course they will sell their patterns to the cheaper firms that endeavor to reproduce them.

Even a bolder effort to get the exclusive samples is reported from Chicago. There two men rented a store in which to open a tailoring business of a high priced character and sent to the manufacturers for their samples. The samples were sent, but no orders ever came.

Later inquiry from the manufacturers showed that the firm had got no further in its career than taking the store for a month. Its object was plain when some of the best designs were turned out by the cheap mills.

Origin of the "Black Hand."

There was a historical foundation for the name "black hand," according to Everybody's. Back in Inquisition days in Spain there was La Mano Nera, a secret society which fought the government and the the church. It passed, and the secret societies of southern Italy were its heirs. Twenty years or more ago a false report was raised in Spain that La Mano Nera had been revived. The story lingered in the brain of a Herald reporter, and one fine day he attempted to rejuvenate waning interest in a puzzling Italian murder case by speculating as to the coming to life of the "black hand" among Latin immigrants in America. The other newspapers seized on the idea eagerly and kept it going.

The Square Deal.

A stout and opulent man dwelling in a suburban town had borne the expense of the annual Sunday school picnic, and the superintendent of the school, out of gratitude, asked the benefactor to address the children. The philanthropist was not much of a speaker, but he was a master hand at poker. When he found himself gazing into the expectant faces of a hundred and fifty children his embarrassment almost overcame him, but he managed to stammer out: "My dear children, what I want to impress upon you is that—er—er—it pays to be good. That er—er—er—a man who deals from the bottom of the pack is generally buried at the public expense."

Old-Time Speed Maniacs.

A century and a half ago the wayfarer on England's great highways was little better off in the matter of security from accident than he is in these days of speed-loving motorists. A French traveler in 1765, recording his journeys from Dover to London, explained the existence of the wayside footpath marked off by posts as being due to "the extreme speed at which the English vehicles drive in the country (contrary to their practice in the towns), never stopping to avoid running over and maiming foot passengers."

Another Misunderstanding.

A South side man went home and told his wife that the doctors had discovered the craving for whisky was caused by autointoxication. "That's right," exclaimed the woman, who was trying to induce her husband to buy a machine. "Blame it on the auto!"

Burglar Proof Lock.

Make a staple four inches long out of wire, common fence wire will do. Place this staple astride the doorknob, on inside, run one prong of staple through eyelet in door key after locking door, and no burglar can open our door from the outside.

Incurable.

From Alabama comes the story of a hand-shaking ghost. Even death, it seems, cannot break some men of the habit of running for office.

Best to Conceal Sorrows.

Those who want friends to whom to open their griefs, are cannibals of their own hearts.

LACKAWANNA
RAILROAD.

"THE ROAD
OF
ANTHRACITE."

If you contemplate spending the Summer months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

. . . PRINTING . . .

MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

This office is fully equipped to do all kinds of printing at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

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BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CARD BOARD,

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And Everything in the Printing Line

If you have been a customer of ours, you know the character of our work. If not, we shall be glad to fill a trial order. Among other things in our line are

Dodgers, Posters, Sale Bills, Pamphlets, Books, Receipts, Orders, Check Books, Ruled Work, Halftones, Line Cuts, Engraved Work, Stock Certificates, Bonds, &c., &c.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1909.

Marine Disaster Averted.

Hundreds of Lives Saved by Wireless Telegraph.

What might have been one of the most frightful disasters by sea in the world's history, was averted by the use of the wireless telegraph.

Last Saturday morning early, the White Star Line steamship Republic, bound from New York for the Mediterranean, with 742 people on board, was struck by the Italian Line steamship, Florida, not far from the island of Nantucket, off the Massachusetts coast.

The Republic was struck amidships, filling her engine rooms with water, and was so badly damaged that all her passengers were transferred to the Florida a few hours later.

By midnight, however, the condition of the Florida had become so perilous, her forward compartment being full of water, that the 442 passengers from the Republic and 800 from the Florida, were transferred to the Baltic, which had rushed to the scene of the wreck in response to calls for help sent out by the Repbulic's wireless system.

The crew of the Republic refused to leave their ship, and late that night she had drifted to within ten miles of Nantucket. A revenue cutter and two tugs stood by should their services be needed.

La Lorraine, of the French Line, and the Cunarder Lucania, being further away, were slower in reaching the scene of the disaster, but remained in the vicinity all night, prepared to render any assistance needed.

The Republic was taken in tow, and for a time it was believed that she could be brought into port, but at 8.30 Sunday night, about 36 hours after the collision, she went down off No Man's Land, a small island south of Martha's Vineyard.

Six persons were killed by the collision.

The cause of the collision was the heavy fog, and the Florida was 30 miles off her course.

Capitol Park Project Will Pass.

$2,000,000 to be Expended—Thirteen Acres in Heart of Harrisburg Will Enlarge Capitol Grounds.

There is a strong probability that the present legislature will authorize the extension of Capitol park. Many members of the senate and house are said to be in favor of the project, and United States Senator Penrose has declared for it. The principal argument against the extension in previous sessions was that the State could not afford to spend the money. Senator Penrose declared that the State now is abundantly able to undertake the work. It also was learned that Senator Fox, of Dauphin, is to introduce the extension bill. It will call for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to be expended at the rate of $500,000 a year for the purchase of thirteen acres of land in the heart of the city, lying between Walnut and North streets and the present eastern lines of Capitol park and the Pennsylvania railroad. The extension would give passengers on the Pennsylvania railroad a full view of the capitol for the entire length of the park.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Clearwater, Mr. W. H., Van T. Hepler Co.

Cards: Applegate, Miss Luella, Lott, Mr. Lionel, Frazier, Mrs. Lizzie, Remly, Mr. Clayton, Grady, Mr. Tom, Sternner, Miss Murtis, White, Miss Leno.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

A 25c. Bottle of

Kemp's Balsam

Contains

40 DOSES,

And each dose is more effective than *four times the same quantity* of any other cough remedy, however well advertised and however strongly recommended that remedy may be

Remember always that **Kemp's Balsam** is the

Best Cough Cure.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't accept anything else.

The Poultry Yard.

Anybody can keep hens but not anybody can have hens keep him.

Throw the house wide open for an hour or so on pleasant days, and give a thorough airing.

Sounds good to hear the merry cackle of the hens, and how glad we are to see the egg crop increasing.

It will be many weeks before the hen with the frozen comb will do anything toward filling the egg basket.

Too much pure air in the quarters is almost impossible. Give plenty of ventilation, avoiding direct drafts.

Mix a tablespoonfull of charcoal with a quart of mash, every other day during this month. It will have a wonderful tonic effect.

A cold, uncomfortable hen will not lay. The expert poultryman knows that, and accordingly he feeds well and makes his fowls work.

Green stuff is a scarce article these days. Steamed clover and leaves are a good substitute. The clover contains lime and other elements that increase egg production.

Do not allow the fowls outdoors unless the runs are clear of snow. Poultry that are compelled to eat snow to quench their thirst are apt to suffer from bowel disorder.

February is the beginuing of the duck-laying season, but not before the latter end of the month. Young ducklings, well reared, are laying now, but there is not much profit in their eggs, as they are not suitable for hatching.

Heat is needed in the poultry house only when the ventilation is so bad that the air would be moist without the heat to compel the air to absorb it. But it is more reasonable properly to ventilate the poultry house and keep it dry in that way.

If there is any bad weather coming to us, it generally makes its appearance during February. The wise poultryman is the one who has already prepared for that emergency, and his hens are not only comfortable, but are laying eggs in large quantities.

The best way to warm poultry is by giving them something to do. So keep plenty of litter on the floor and scatter grain in it. Make it a rule to leave the hens to themselves during the fore part of the day. That is their busy time and they do not like to be disturbed then.

In charging an incubator with eggs they should all be of uniform size and color. The brown shells are thicker than the white shells, and therefore demand different treatment. Moisture or ventilation sufficient for the one class would not do for the other. This is the cause of many failures.

Hen mites can be killed in winter as well as summer. If the hens can be removed to other quarters, the smoking process will destroy the mites; but it must be kept up for several days in succession. Put cobs, chips, etc., with a little sulphur, into a large kettle and set it on stones in the center of the pen. Keep it supplied, and keep watch over it.

From February Farm Journal.

The Peruna Almanac.

The druggists have already been supplied with the Peruna almanac for 1909. In addition to the regular astronomical matter usually furnished in almanacs, the articles on astrology are very attractive to most people. The mental characteristics of each sign are given with faithful accuracy. A list of lucky and unlucky days will be furnished to those who have our almanacs, free of charge. Address the Peruna Co., Columbus, O. 4t.

Natural Curiosity.

Small Harold noticed that a stylish young man who was calling on his sister wore shoes that tapered to a point. "Say," queried the little fellow, "is your toes all cutted off but one?"

Cheap.

Hope is not only cheap and comfortable, but plentiful, and furthermore can be constructed right at home by oneself out of almost any old thing.

MAKES THE FEATHERS FLY.

A Poultry-Picking Machine That Cleans a Bird Quickly.

In the preperation of poultry for the market various tricks are resorted to in order to make the bird shed its feathers more easily, but some of these processes are in disfavor, for the reason that it is said that the meat is impaired thereby.

A machine for performing this task has been recently invented and it is said to be very rapid and with

results that are equal to handwork. A covered hood contains inside a pair of picking blades, revolving under a slot. In the same compartment there is also a suction fan. As the body of the bird is passed over the slot the feathers naturally find their way under the lip of the opening, and as they protrude they are practically pulled out by the blades. The air current then conducts the feathers out of the way into a proper receptacle provided for them.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.

To Boil Cabbage.—Cut a small head of cabbage into four parts, cutting down through the stock. Soak for half an hour in a pan of cold water to which has been added a tablespoonful of salt; this is to draw out any insects that may be hidden in the leaves. Take from the water and cut into slices. Have a large stewpan half full of boiling water; put in the cabbage, pushing it under water with a spoon. Add one tablespoon of salt and cook from 25 to 45 minutes, depending upon the age of the cabbage. Turn into colander and drain for a bout two minutes. Put in a chopping bowl and mince. Season with butter, pepper, and more salt if it requires it. Allow a tablespoon of butter to a generous pint of the cooked vegetable. Cabbage cooked in this manner will be of delicate flavor and may be generally eaten without distress. Have the kitchen windows open at the top while the cabbage is boiling, and there will be little if any odor in the house.

Cabbage With Pork.—For a small head of cabbage use about half a pound of mixed salt pork. Boil the pork gently for three or four hours. Prepare the cabbage as for plain boiled cabbage. Drain well and put on to boil with the pork. Boil rapidly for 25 to 45 minutes. Serve the pork with the cabbage. The vegetable may require a little more salt. Smoked bacon or ham may be substituted for the pork. Cabbage may be cooked in water in which corned beef was boiled.

Creamed Cabbage.—One pint of boiled and minced cabbage, 1-2 pint hot milk, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful flour, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 teaspoonful pepper. Put the cabbage, hot milk, salt, and pepper in a stewpan on the fire. Beat the butter and flour together until creamy, then stir into the contents of the stewpan. Simmer ten minutes, being careful not to scorch the sauce; serve very hot.

Cabbage With Sausage.—Take six sausages, 1 quart minced cabbage, 1-2 teaspoonful pepper, salt, if necessary. Fry the sausages crisp and brown. Take from the frying pan and pour off all but three tablespoonfuls of the fat. Put the minced cabbage in the frying pan and cook six minutes. Arrange in a hot dish and garnish with sausages. Serve mashed potatoes with this dish.

An Economy in Sugar.

The best grade of light-brown sugar is invaluable in the kitchen. For seasoning it is far superior to granulated, being sweeter and having a more pleasing flavor.

For making molasses and other dark cakes no other sugar is suitable.

Chocolate and caramel icing, when made of brown sugar, have a richness of flavor that cannot be imparted when white sugar is used.

Fudge should always be made of brown sugar of the first grade.

Brown sugar spread between slices of whole bread, makes delicious sandwiches, and a wholesome sweet as a desert or for children's lunch-boxes.

The Cure.

Worry will destroy the power of your mind but worry should never be banished by will power, as the strength required weakens that organ instead of strengthening it. The quickest way to forget your troubles is to fill the mind with some recreation—golfing, boating, fly-fishing, horseback riding; these enjoyments demand your entire attention, and while out of doors you are supplying your body with vitalized oxygen.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The February Woman's Home Companion.

The *Woman's Home Companion* has established a reputation for beautiful illustrations, and the February Valentine number is even richer than usual in the display of pictures by well-known artists. C. Allan Gilbert's great new painting, "David Copperfield and Agnes," is reproduced in color. There is a full-page portrait of Lincoln at the age of fifteen, painted especially for this magazine by Balfour Ker. The Valentine cover is painted by Howard Chandler Christy. Other illustrations are by Alice Barber Stephens, Orson Lowell, Rose Cecil O'Neill and Herman Pfeifer.

The fiction in this Valentine magazine is by such popular authors as Florence Morse Kingsley, Juliet Wilbor Tomkins, Irving Bacheller and Mary Hastings.

Anna Steese Richardson, one of the most distinguished authorities in America on the working-girl problem, in "A Substitute for Matrimony" presents the strongest indictment yet brought against woman work—the successful woman worker does not marry.

The centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln is celebrated in this magazine by Balfour Ker's portrait of "The Young Lincoln," painted especially for this occasion; by an article on "The Mothers of Lincoln," by Laura Spencer Porter, and by a list and brief description of all the best books about Lincoln.

In addition to the stories and illustrations and special articles on important and interesting subjects, there are the regular departments devoted to women's special home activities—fashions, dressmaking, cooking, and the rest—together with a special department for the children.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

the following described piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., being all those certain four lots, the one lot being the old homestead and the others numbered 18, 19 and 20 and bounded on the North by an alley, on the East by Harriet Street, on the South by Eleventh Street and on the West by land of the estate of D. J. Waller, upon which is erected

A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

frame barn, wagon shed and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of W. H. Riddell Trustee now to the use of Joseph Deppen Assignee vs. Henry F. Dieffenbach and H. Edward Dieffenbach Executors of the last will and testament of Martha A. Dieffenbach, deceased, with notice to Harriet Weidman, Clara Dieffenbach, Sarah A. Knorr, Henry F. Dieffenbach and H. Edward Dieffenbach legatees and terre-tenants of said Martha A. Dieffenbach, and to be sold as the property of the estate of said Martha A. Dieffenbach and said Harriet Weidman, Clara Dieffenbach, Sarah A. Knorr, Henry F. Dieffenbach and H. Edward Dieffenbach.

CHAS. B. ENT, Sheriff.

Wm. Chrisman, Atty.

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IT ALWAYS TELLS THE NEWS AS IT IS, PROMPTLY AND FULLY.

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It has invariably been the great effort of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World to publish the news impartially in order that it may be an accurate reporter of what has happened. It tells the truth, irrespective of party, and for that reason it has achieved a position with the public unique among papers of its class.

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THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE COLUMBIAN together for one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00, tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret S. Eves, late of Orangeville Boro, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to J. C. Montgomery, of said boro to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

J. C. MONTGOMERY, Executor, Orangeville, Pa.

CLINTON HERRING, Atty.

12-31-6t

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Judge Company

225 Fourth Avenue **New York**

3-21

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators', executors' and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of Register of Wills of Columbia County, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa. on Monday, February 1st, 1909, at 2 p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of T. J. Coleman, Executor of the estate of Josiah Coleman, deceased, late of Benton Township.

No. 2. First and final account of Mary A. Welliver, Administratrix of the estate of John V. Welliver, deceased, late of Pine Township.

No. 3. First and final account of C. C. Peacock, Trustee of the estate of Henry C. Hartman, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 4. First and final account of William L. Davis, Executor of the estate of William L. Hirlinger, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. deceased.

No. 5. First and final account of Geo. W. Fetterman, Executor of the estate of Elias Fetterman, deceased, late of Locust Township.

No. 6. First and final account of Joseph R. Murphy, Administrator of the estate of Daniel J. Sullivan, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 7. First and final account of Thomas E. Harder, Administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Merceron, deceased, late of Catawissa, Pa.

No. 8. First and partial account of Torrence R. Evans, Administrator of the estate of Elias S. Evans, deceased, late of Benton Township.

No. 9. First and final account of Ida M. Englehart and Mary Alice Sweppenheiser, Executrices of the estate of Maggie A. Hess, deceased, late of Scott Township, by their Attorney-in-fact, William H. Englehart.

No. 10. First and final account of Noah S. Crites, Executor of the estate of Stephen Bailer, deceased, late of Catawissa, Pa.

No. 11. First and final account of The Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Mount Carmel, Pa. Administrator of the estate of Michael Bubis, deceased, late of Wilberton, Conyngham Township.

No. 12. First and partial account of H. W. Nesbitt, Executor of the estate of C. S. Nesbitt, deceased, late of Scott Township.

FRANK W. MILLER, Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary H. Welsh, late of Orange township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Mary H. Welsh, late of the township, of Orange, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Judson P. Welsh, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JUDSON P. WELSH, Executor, State College, Pa.

12-24-6t

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

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